DEC 17 1920

52, TAMARIND LANE,
Shilotri Bank Building, Fort,
BOMBAY,
is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY HARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. VIII, NO. 301 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1920. TWO ANNAS.

52, TAMARIND LANE,
Shilotri Bank Building, Fort,
BOMBAY,
is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1920		
18th December	Kalyan -- --	8,987
22nd "	Morvada (a)	8,193
25th "	Mantua -- --	10,885
1921		
1st January	China -- --	7,932
5th "	Mashobra -- --	8,135
8th "	Caledonia (b)	7,572
15th "	Devanha -- --	8,092
22nd "	Sicilia (c) -- --	8,983
29th "	Morea (d) -- --	11,890
5th February	Kaisar-I-Hind --	11,430
12th "	Plassy -- --	7,346
19th "	Malwa -- --	10,883
26th "	Vadora -- --	15,525

(a) "MORVADA"—B. I. Company's Fares Calls at Port Said and Plymouth only.
(b) "CALEDONIA".—Terminates voyage at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with this ship only.
(c) "SICILIA" & "PLASSY".—Throug steamers from Far East. Call Bombay fo Mails only
(d) "MOREA" & "NALDERA".—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers fro Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN
It is notified that there will be NO Specia Trains across France for some considerabl time to come

DOGS—Under no circumstances can Dog be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

SAILING TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
31st December.	Naldera --	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date.	Steamers.	—
13th Dec. --	Kara para -- --	East and South Africa.
15th " --	Lhasa -- --	Karachi direct
20th " --	Linga -- --	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports 9-30 a.m.
21st " --	Manshobra --	Karachi direct
22nd " --	Varela -- --	Busreh direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort. Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons	Arrivals	Departure
Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5254	17th Dec.	24 Dec.
Tenshin Maru	G. Hideshima	4921	19th Dec.	30th Dec

This steamer arrives from New York via Kardachi, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival.	Departure.
Siam Maru	S. Kondo	14th Dec.	25th Dec.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1
" " Cleaned Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 43, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 45,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 9,680,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

J. IHARA,
Manager.
52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Billah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765,242
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,127,484

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rate to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchang Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody an Interest and Dividends collected for clients.

A. F. TUCKER
Manager

SUIT CASES & TRUNKS
of Superior Quality on Moderate Reiail and Wholesale prices from

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES,
LIMITED.

Telephone No. 5708.
Telegrams "EASTKIP."
Post Box No. 403,
BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE

THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.

We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every discription. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmenship.

Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patca,
BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 50,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changehun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Bid do Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

No. 615, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 50 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.
MODERATE PREMIA.—LIBERAL CONDITIONS
aims settled immediately Numerous testimonials
WANTED: Agent.
Apply to:—
THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ... Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Stalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Soorje & Co.)
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies book to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers

WOULD YOU POSSESS
that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the
SECRETS OF
HYPNOTIC
Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet—THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.
WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
Investor's Balances, awaiting employment carried on liberal terms
Investment Securities bought and sold.

SAVINGS BANK -- --	5% P. A.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS -- --	3% P. A.
FIXED DEPOSITS -- --	6½% P. A.

The cautious and conservative policy of Investment followed by our Bank is well known among our customers. Apply for further information to,
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A. h.D.
Managing Director.

HEAD OFFICE
6-7, Clive St., Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
MARTIN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to——
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vaz.
Branch Secretary,
LUTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOW VERY FEW
OFFICE ROOMS
AND
GODOWNS
LEFT
TO BE LET
IN
GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS.
APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Apply:
JETHMAL NARANDAS & Co.
ROOMS No. 1—2.

Mr. MOTORIST
AVE constant repair bills by ENDING your car to us.
PROMPT execution
PROMPT deliveries
ASK for estimates
ADDRESS enquiries to
AMERICAN MOTOR WORKS AND TRAINING INSTITUTE
KENNEDY BRIDGE,
Automobile Engineers, Dealers in Motor Cars, Trucks, Motor Cycles of all well known makes and large stockists of Accessories, Tyres, Tubes and Spare Parts.
Telegrams:—SUBLIME.

RAILWAY MATERIALS
MANECKCHUND JIVRAJ & CO.,
Direct Importers and Large Stock Holders of
Light and Heavy Section Rails, such as
14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 30, 35, 40, 41½, 50, 60, 69, 75 and 90 lbs. per yd.
Suitable Fishplates, Fishbolts and Nuts, Dogspikes, Crossings, Switches, Sleepers, Turntables, etc., always held in Stock.
Tipping Wagons of every description promptly made to order.
Prices Moderate, Correspondence Invited.
Mazagaon, Darukhana, Post No. 10, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 4170. Tele. Add. "Rail Planet"

Feed your Nerves and Brain
WITH
REGINU
HEALTH STRENGTH
VITALITY REVIVED.
Price per Phial, Re. 1, Doz. Rs. 10.

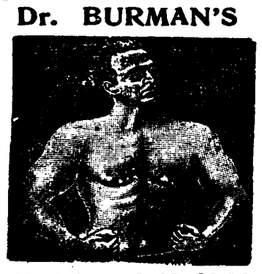
OUR SPECIALITIES.

ASTHMA—Dry cough with sticky phlegm, hard breathing, heavy perspiration etc., are cured completely with our specific. Price per Phial, Rs. 5.

BLOOD MIXTURE—All sorts of blood poison scurvy, erruptions are cured from the system thoroughly. Bot. Rs. 3.

RANAGHAT CHEMICAL WORKS
RANAGHAT, BENGAL.
Sole Agents:
Messrs. B. G. Jack & Co.,
46-48 Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

Dr. BURMAN'S



ENERVINE TONIC PILLS.
Are the best and most effective preparation in the market to cure all sorts of diseases due to nervous break down, such as (Nervous debility, Brainfag, Loss of memory, Indigestion) etc. etc. This medicine is not a thing made by a puack but it is the result of Dr. Burman's vast experience in the field of medicine for a long time and consequently it can be safely recommended for your own case as well as for your friends and relatives. Will bring energy in every dose.
Price Re. 1. a phial of 30 Pills.
Packing and Postage Annas 5.
Dr. S.K. BURMAN,
5, Tarachand Dutt's St., CALCUTTA.

ELIXIR (G.B.P.)

FREE FROM COD-LIVER OIL ANIMAL MATTERS, IRON STRYCHNINE, ETC., ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.

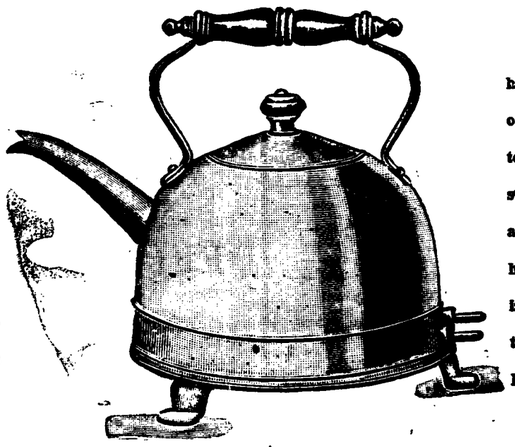
Greatest vitalising food for the brain, bone, flesh and muscle. As a digestive and nourishing food it is of supreme value to the most delicate stomach of the dyspeptic, for pale sickly children and nursing mothers, students and brain workers it is ideal. It is highly soothing to the nerves preserving them from extremes of heat and cold. It does not induce constipation. It develops personal magnetism and clears the complexion to freshness and beauty, and gives gracefulness to the figure and build.

PRICE Rs. 3 per bottle.
3 bottles, Rs. 8.
V.-P. CHARGES EXTRA.
Literature free to any address.

THE GREAT BENGAL PHARMACY.
(Dept. B.C.) MIHIJAM, E. I. Rly (India).

Kettles—Old & New.

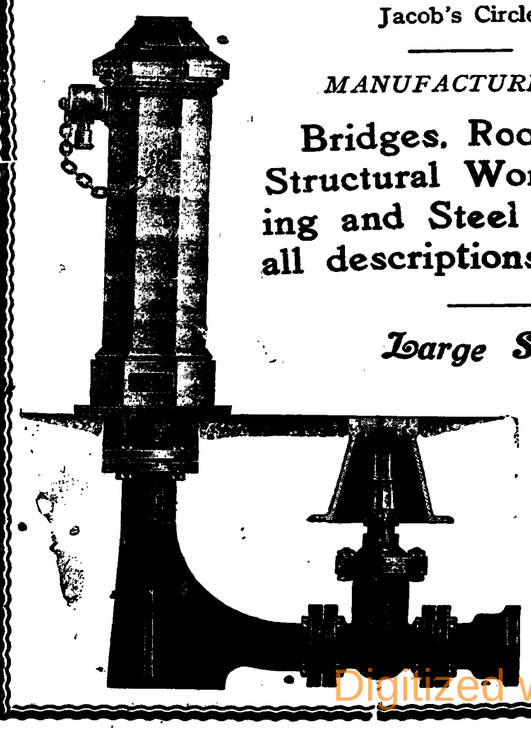
Time, trouble and toil to make water boil one's temper soon spoil.



To a lamp-holder hitch on, with a touch put the switch on, and you see how easier it is to get tea—in the Electric way.

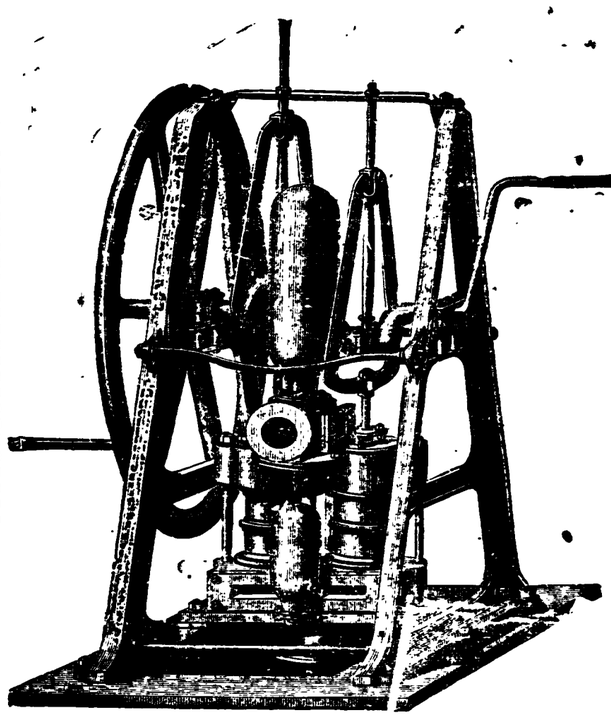
Call at :—The Showrooms of
Eastern Electric and Trading Co.,
OPPOSITE ROVELINE STREET, FORT,
P. O. Box No. 459, Bombay,
OR AT
Upper Mall, LAHORE. Hall Gate, AMRITSAR. Preedy Road, KARACHI.
Telegrams: Easlekteek ..Bombay. " Electric ..Karachi. " Motwani ..Lahore. " Eastern Electric..Amritsar.

GARLICK & Co.
ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS
Jacob's Circle, BOMBAY.



MANUFACTURERS OF—
Bridges. Roofs, Tanks, Structural Works, Casting and Steel works of all descriptions.
Large Stock of—
Pipes, Sluice Valves and all kind of Water-Works Fittings, Stand Posts, Etc, Etc.

YES. I LIKE
ASAHI BEER
SUPPLIED BY
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd.
SOLE AGENTS
BOMBAY.



KURWA.
AND
KAJIJI.
Shipchandlers, Ironmongers
AND
Contractors.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
IN
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Telephone No. 633. *Telegrams*:—KAYENKAY
Office and Showroom:
356-58, Abdul Reheman St., BOMBAY.
Enquiries & Correspondence invited.

Headache
Brain Fag
Nervousness
The days are cold and coldness creates headache
Hard work means brain fag.
Headache and brain fag result in nervousness. You will be free from these indications if you trust to the value of
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
A suitable line for the purpose. Never fails and safe in using.
A fortnightly course is that all necessary. They are soothing and restful for the nerves, aid digestion in their tonical effect.
Rs. 2-4-0 per bot. of 40 Pearls. Including V. P. P. Charges.
Anglo Indian Drug & Chemical Co.,
JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

GENUINE No 4711 ORIGINAL
EAU de COLOGNE
IN ALL SIZES
MADE IN COLOGNE, GERMANY.
PRICES MODERATE
BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART Ltd.
319 CENTURY BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Try
MANASA GHRITA
A sure remedy for old and infectous Ulcers.
Do not forget your old friend
PILES OINTMENT.
An infalliable remedy for Piles.
PRICE PER PHIAL RS. 2, PACKING AND POSTAGE EXTRA.
Dr. N. K. DAS of Chandshi,
357, Upper Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

MISCELLANEOUS.

IF YOU WANT A CAR for the Races. Just 'phone up No. 4889 or call or write The PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED, Jetha Street, Lamington Road, Byculla, near W. I. T. C. 7099

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A competent CLERK accustomed to workshop accounts and billing. Apply stating age, experience, etc., to Box No. 1558, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7052

MASINA HOSPITAL.—Vacancies for six Probatioer Nurses. Apply personally or in own handwriting to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Masina Hospital, Victoria Road, Byculla, Post, Mazagoan, Bombay (10). 7071

WANTED for Bombay—Two CLERKS, knowing accounts, filing and typing, pay according to qualifications, security Rs. 500 essential. Apply personally to PARTAP SINGH PUNJABI, Linden House, Lansdown Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. 7069

WANTED.—Competent DAY BOOK CLERKS and a LINEN-KEEPER for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1559, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7057

WANTED.—An honest temporary ASSISTANT, knowing Book-keeping and Correspondance, thoroughly well and who can take entire charge of import office work. Apply to Box No. 1561, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7078

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An experienced ACCOUNTANT, Gujrati knowing, for the Swarajya Sabha of Bombay. Apply personally to the HON. TREASURER, Mr. LAXMIDAS R. TAIRSEE at 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 7098

SALESMAN.—Thoroughly experienced must have excellent influence among large wholesale dealers, wanted for the following articles by a newly established American firm, Chemicals, Iron, Steel, General C. Hardware, Foodstuff Paper. Apply Box No. 1562, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7079

WANTED—2 STENO-TYPISTS:—(a) Salary upo Rs. 150 p.m. acording to qualifications, (b) Epeed required 150 word a minute. (c) Applicants will be guided in all respects by the Alwar Civil Service Rules. Apply before 5th December with copies testimonials and photograph which will not be returned to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to HIS HIGHNESS SRI SEWAI MAHARAJ DEV, of Alwar. 6444

EUROPEAN FIRM requires expert STENOGRAPHER. Must have shorthand speed of 150 words per minute and typing speed of 50 words per minute. None others need apply. Salary to commence Rs. 175. Eurasian or Portuguse preferred. Apply with speed certificates to Box No. 1547, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7002

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER to supervise the weaving office cloth on Geo. Hattersley's hand and power looms. He should be thoroughly competent to fit up the machines and understand the construction the cloth. Men with practical experience only need apply giving references and the lowest pay acceptable to KASHMIR TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO., Srinagar, Kashmir. 7008

WANTED for Head Offices in Bombay and Branches all over India of important Aniline and Alizarine Dyes business, MANAGERS, CHEMISTS, DYERS, SALESMEN, CANVASSERS, TRAVELLERS, CLERKS, etc., for Mill and Bazaar trades. Men with knowledge and experience of pre-war German dye trade methods preferred. Excellent prospects. State fullest particulars, enclosing copies of any testimonials, which will not be returned, to Box No. 1552, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7019

THE FREE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL and GENERAL INFIRMARY, Parel Bombay.—Wanted HONORARY PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS and HONORARY ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS, Surgeons for the General Out-Patients' Departments. Medical Graduates preferably of the Bombay University with Hospital experience should apply to the undersigned with copies of their testimonials, which will not be returned, before the 1st January, 1921. D. D. SATHAYE F.R.F.P.S., Secretary, F. O. Hospital Committee. 735, Girgaon Road, Bombay 9th December, 1920. 6922

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SMART Intelligent MAHOMEDAN of good family wants employment IMMEDIATELY. Pushing and Progressive. Fluent English. Thorough Correspondence, also Book-keeping, Typewriting. Willing to go abroad. Apply Box No. 1544, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6990

EXPERIENCED OFFICE MANAGER with seventeen years' standing in the accounts line and management of a big office on modern lines at present holding responsible position on Rs. 400 p.m. desires change for better prospects in any of the leading firms. For other particulars, please apply Box No. 1539, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6970

WANTED.

WANTED.—A small OFFICE ROOM in Fort. Write to ANAND & COY., 91 Medows Street. 7045

WANTED—PERSIAN CARPET, minimum size, fourteen feet long by ten feet wide, or larger. Full particulars of make, price, etc., to Box No. 1553, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7020

WANTED.—Secondhand MATERIAL TROLLIES or four wheeled PLATFORM WAGONS, metre gauge. Please write stating price and where they can be seen to The MANAGER, The TATA POWER CO., LTD., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 7081

WANTED—CONSUMERS for Century I Class, Khadia good II Class, Bollampur I Class and Nandyal I Class Steam. Limited quantities available. Limited quantities available. Offers w rates invited. Despatches to begin in 1921. 'R' C/o. Oosman Jamall & Sons, Ltd., Post Box 2049, Calcutta. 8854

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TAXI (Dodge Bros.), complete with meter, etc. Terms moderate. Apply RAMRAO MORWALE, 357, Chira Bazar, Bombay. 7080

ON VIEW—Very rich furniture by Wimbridge, large English Mahogany silver cabinet, Chesterfield sofas, drawing room suits by "Maple", motors, etc., at Terrace Cama, Altamount Road, sale on the 19th instant. See Bennett's advertisement. 7095

STOCK TAKING SALE.—Last few days. Variety of goods which could make your X'mas and New Year happy, can be obtained at greatly reduced prices. Don't fail to read our advertisement in to-morrow's issue. G. M. OPPAL & BROS., 275, Hornby Road, Bombay. 7024

150 BABY FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS imported direct from the Fox Factory and landed in Bombay now are offered to the public at bargain price of Rs. 120 each net. Usual Price Rs. 200 each. Weight 7 lbs. Self Folding with all latest improvements complete in leatherette cases. The whole lot is to be cleared at once. Here's your opportunity to buy the machine for the home or travel. MAYNE'S TYPEWRITER & SUPPLY CO., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 6871

TO BE LET.

ONE SHOP with or without furniture in Sonaji Mansion, Sandhurst Road. Apply INDO-EUROPEAN TRADING CO., Bombay No. 4. 6962

TO LET—New GODOWNS at Sewree near Moon Mill. 5,000 bales cotton can be accommodated in each Insurance 1 per cent. Apply sharp:—ISMAIL HAJI CASSUM & SON, 141, Chackla Street, Phone No. 4515. 7066

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

TWO CHEMISTS for the Electrical and Mechanical Section.

Term of agreement is two years in the first instance.

Free passage from India to Mesopotamia and back.

Free rations, clothing and accommodation.

Indians of good education who have received training as Bacteriologists or Analytical Chemists at recognised educational institutions, preferably men who have had experience in Chemical Examination work with particular reference to water supplies and also intelligent students who have completed their courses and graduated would be eligible for consideration.

Pay Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per mensem overseas according to qualifications.

Written applications with copies of certificates, etc., should be sent to the nearest TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER as under:—

TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER, 7, Kyd St., Calcutta.

TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER, Egmore, Madras.

TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER, Defence Yard, Mazagon, Bombay.

TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER, 38, Cantonment Road, Lucknow.

TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER, Shalimar Road, Lahore.

7001

WANTED

WANTED—1st Asst. MASTER, 350—10—450. Must be well qualified man with experience. Asst. Master. 200—10—300. Asst Mistress. 125—5—150. Teaching Staff must be trained and certificated. Music Mistress 100. Staff House-keeper 100. Matron 100. (I trained nurse 120).

Government pensionable posts subject new leave rules and C. S. R. Free furnished quarters, firing, lights and medical attendance. Staff pay for their own board which varies from time to time. About Rs. 30 present. Must be Europeans. Also Munshi 50—5—75. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, religion, etc., to THE PRINCIPAL. The Lawrence School. Punjab Government European High School. Ghora Gali. 7000

WANTED.

A. ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

1. Pay up to Rs. 400.

2. Will be guided in all respects as regar leave, T. A., Security, etc., by Alwar regulations.

Apply before 15th January to Hom Minister in His Highness' Government Alwar, (Rajputana).

B. "SUPERINTENDENT WORKSHOPS.

1. Salary and conditions same as above. Apply to the

STATE ENGINEER, Alwar, (Rajputana).

6991

WANTED.

BUSINESS FIRMS to know that larg space is available for exhibiting advertisements round about the railings of the Park about 500 ft. by 500 ft. where the Indian National Congress Pandal is built and in the Congress Nagar built for the accommodation of delegates to the Congress. From reports received a large concourse of people of about twenty thousand is expected during the Congress week from 22nd December Firms intending to advertise their specialities are recommended to make haste in sending their representatives to choose the space and obtain all particulars from the under signed.

B. S. MOONJE, General Secretary.

Nagpur, 6999

WANTED.

PRINCIPAL for the Dyal Singh College, Lahore, on salary Rs. 500—30—800 per month with free quarters and benefit of Provident Fund. Will be required to act as the Senior Professor of English Teaching experience essential. Apply stating age etc., to:—

SUNDAR DAS SURI, Honorary College Secretary, Dyal Singh College Trust Society, Lahore. 6964

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO MOTORIST.

DONT MISS the opportunity of buying motor cars and cycles at the Auction Sale on Sunday 19th instant at 5 p.m. at "Pankerville", Gowalia Tank Road, by MOTOR EMPORIUM LTD., Grant Road. 7070

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

SEALED TENDERS for the construction of about 8,000 lineal feet of sea wall from Colaba Point Northwards will be received by the Director of Development, Bombay, at his office (behind the Old Custom House) up to noon on Monday the 31st January 1921.

Copies of the form of Tender, Specificatio and Contract Drawings may be obtained application from the Resident Engineer, Bac Bay Reclamation at the Development Offic on payment of the sum of Rs. 100.

Tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Back Bay Reclamation. Tender for Colaba Contract," and addressed the Director.

The Director of Development does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

LI. W. LEWIS, Resident Engineer, Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. 7075

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of CHAIRMAN of the Calcutta Port Commissioners. The salary proposed is Rs. 5,000 per mensem in addition to which free quarters (or a house allowance in lieu thereof) and a motor car would be provided. The post will be a whole-time appointment.

Applications in which candidates are invited to state their qualifications, should be addressed to THE DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MARINE DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, from whom any further information can be obtained. Applications must be submitted before 1st March 1921.

C. B. BAYLEY, C.V.O., Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Marine Department, Writers Buildings, Calcutta, The 9th December, 1920 7030

THE PLANET MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

WE have to inform the public that certain forged temporary receipts in the form we issue on deposit of shares for transfer were presented in our office in order to receive the shares on 13th instant and while our clerk was checking same they were snatched from his hands Any one dealing with share receipts should refer to us before doing so. Shareholders who hold our temporary receipts are requested to present the same and take delivery of the shares.

AHMED RAHIM & SON, Agents, The Planet Mills, Ld. 7074

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that, on account of the Magh Mela, which will be held at Allahabad from the 14th January to the 12th February, 1921, the booking of all goods traffic (including coal) and livestock to and from Naini Station will be stopped from the 5th January to 13th February, 1921, both days inclusive.

The public are therefore requested to arrange their despatches accordingly.

By order, P. C. SHERIDAN, General Traffic Manager.

127, Calcutta, 8th December, 1920. 7003

NOTICE.

THE PIONEER CLAY AND INDUSTRIAL WORKS, LTD.

SECOND INSTALMENT PAYABLE ON ALLOTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of Shareholders, that the instalment of Rs. 10 (ten) per share payable two months after allotment falls due on the 31st December, 1920. All Shareholders are requested to send their amount either to the Central Bank of India at Bombay or the Company's Registered Office at Khanapur, by that date.

Separate letters have been addressed to the individual Shareholders, but owing to the irregularities in postal deliveries in Bombay on account of the Postal Strike, all Shareholders are hereby informed that the publication of this notice shall be deemed as Notice for the Instalment of Allotment, under the terms of the Prospectus.

By order of the Board, M. S. NADKARNI & CO., Managing Agents.

Khanapur, 14th December, 1920. 7064

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following Appointments on the temporary Establishment of the Consulting Architect's Office, Public Works Department Bombay, in connection with the quantity Surveyor's (Estimators) Branch there:—

One FIRST ASSISTANT on Rs. 200 per mensem.

One SECOND ASSISTANT on Rs 150 per mensem.

Three COMPUTORS on Rs. 75 per mensem, each.

The pay of each appointment is consolidated. Successful candidates will be considered, when occasions arise, for transfer to permanent service.

For the posts of First and Second assistants, preference will be given to graduates of Engineering Colleges where the Estimating qualifications are equal.

For the posts of Computors preference be given to Sub-overseers.

Applications stating appointment sought and giving details of qualifications, previous experience, age, etc. should be addressed early to,

S. WOODS HILL, Esqr., A.R.I.B.A. Consulting Architect to the Govt. of Bombay

P. W. D. Offices, Bombay. 7067

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK.

TINNED MILK.

1. Nine hundred and fifty (950) tons of tinned milk surplus to requirements are offered for sale to the highest bidder.

2. Tenders for the above should be submitted to the undermentioned Officer, from whom samples can be obtained:—

The Asstt. Director of S. and T. (Embarkation), Bombay.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of the quantity tendered for.

4. No tender offering less than 6 annas per lb., or for a smaller quantity than one ton, will be considered.

5. The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved. 7089

THE BROACH FIND COUNTS SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID.

TEMPORARY RECEIPT bearing No. 930 of the above Company issued in favour of Mr. Pranlal Parmanand, has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of the same should be put forward at the Company's Registered Office at No. 86, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 8 days from the date hereof, failing which it would be understood that the party claiming under same have waived their right and a duplicate copy of the receipt in question will be issued to the parties.

Bombay, 16th December, 1920.

HUSSENBHOY DALSUKHBHAI & CO., Agents. 7085

NOTICE.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

THE 46TH GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company was held on the 16th December, 1920, when a dividend at the rate of Rs. 45 (Rupees forty-five) per share, free from Income Tax, for the half year ended 30th June, 1920, was declared and made payable on and after TUESDAY, 21st December, 1920. The Dividend Warrants to the Mofussil Shareholders will be posted as usual. Local Dividend Warrants will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company on production of Share Certificates.

R. A. TARKHAD, Secretary. 7104

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER in respect of Five Shares Nos. 272534/38 of THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Mr. Phirozshaw B. Bhagwagar has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise duplicate Allotment letter will be ISSUED to the abovementioned owner. 7083

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Jetha Street, Lamington Road, Byculla, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 23rd December, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.):—

(i) To receive the Directors' Report and to adopt the Audited Accounts for the period ended 30th November, 1920.

(ii) To confirm the appointment of Mr. Amarchand N. Shroff as a Director.

(iii) To elect two Directors in place of Messrs. Amarchand N. Shroff and Sawaldass Satramdass, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

(iv) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

(v) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 30th December, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, SHAW & CO., Managing Agents.

Bombay, 13th December, 1920. 7101

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that we have admitted Mr. F. G. TRAVERS as a Partner in our firm from November 1st, 1920.

GILL & CO. 7047

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo Singapore Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi. Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York

The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.

S. S. "City of Agra," September

S. S. "City of Melbourne," October.

For further particulars apply to the under signed.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay. 1092

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Steamer	Tons.	Sailing about
Boyne	4,500	29th December 1920
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	6th February 1921
Trewyn	5,5,150	3rd March 1921

For particulars of freight, etc apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents. 8356

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Motoring Public.

MESSRS. ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.,

LAMINGTON ROAD,

Automobile Engineer

AND

Auto-Accessory Manufacturers

Beg to announce their removal to their newt spacious premises in SLEATER ROAD, GRANT ROAD, where they shall have at their disposal most up-to-date machinery and skilled labour to handle every description of Motor repair work."

TAXIS AT GARRY RATE

6 ANNAS PER MILE.

LOOK OUT for Cars with GOLD PHOENIX in WHITE KING and a ROUND TAXI-METER.

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES OF 1913 AND THE AMERICAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD. IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

A SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND of one Rupee and twelve annas per share will be paid to holders of fully paid up shares in the above named Company at the Office of the Liquidator, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m. (S. T.) on surrender of the Share Certificates on any office day between the 20th day of December 1920, and 31st January 1921. Owing to the Postmen's strike Dividend Warrants are not posted to the share-holders, but will be handed over to them on calling at the office between 2 and 4 p.m. on any week day.

K. S. AIYAR, Liquidator. 7082

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Auction Sale of the Government property at Colaba (Cotton Godowns, etc.) at present let to Mr. Moolji Haridas fixed for the 17th December, 1920, is POSTPONED to TUESDAY, the 21st December, 1920, at 12 noon.

J. P. BRANDER, Collector of Bombay.

Old Custom House, Bombay Collector's Office, Dated 16th December, 1920. 7112

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of cut and split firewood to Locomotive Department during the year 1921 are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, opposite Churchgate Station Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd December, 1920, upto 1 p.m. (S.T.)

The form of Tender can be had from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent's Office at Parel, and also from the Locomotive Foreman's Office at Godhra on payment of annas eight for each form.

Tenderers will be required to pay direct to the Assistant Auditor, Cash and Pay Branch, Bombay, a sum of Rs. 100 in cash as earnest money and to attach the receipt obtained for it to the tender before submission to Agent otherwise his ender will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in whole or in part.

A. C. OWEN, Secretary to the Agent.

Churchgate Street, December, 1920. 7055

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE AKOLA AND MID-INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Second and Final distribution at the rate of Rs. 4-8-0 per share of Rs. 100 each will be paid to the Shareholders on and from MONDAY, the 3rd day of January, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 35, Bazar Gate Street, known as Jivraj Baloo Building (Entrance from Dwarkadas Lane), Fort, Bombay, on production of the Share Certificates and the accompanying receipt duly signed.

Those Shareholders who have not yet taken away their monies of the first distribution are requested to take away immediately, as the work of liquidation is to be closed soon.

Notices have been already posted to the Shareholders those who do not receive them should apply to the undersigned.

GOPALDAS TRICUMJEE, Liquidator. 7086

NOTICE.

INDIA TIMBER, MINES AND PRODUCTS, LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded to remit to us at once by return of post the allotment money due for shares standing in their names in order to avoid forfeiture of the application money already paid.

KELVIN & CO., Managing Agents, 55-58, Ezra Street.

Calcutta, 13th December, 1920. 7068

NOTICE.

INDIA TIMBER, MINES AND PRODUCTS, LTD.,

55-58, EZRA STREET.

AS the Share Scrips have long been ready for delivery, Shareholders are reminded to send us the application and allotment receipts standing in their names by return of post to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

KELVIN & CO., Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 13th December, 1920. 7067

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF 7,00,000 SECOND PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH AT PAR.

SECOND CALL.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Director of this Company held here on the 9th December, 1920, a call of Rs. 15/- per share on the Second Preference Shares of the Company was made, and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on the 24th January, 1921 and that from such date interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

The payment in respect of this call will only be accepted if the amount paid covers the call due on all the shares registered against shareholders' names on 30th December, 1920.

All remittances must be made payable in Bombay free of charge.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 3rd January to 5th January, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors, TATA SONS LIMITED, AGENTS. R. D. TATA, Director.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 15th December, 1920.

P.S.—1.—Shareholders' attention is particularly drawn to the fact that as all the Second Preference Shares will carry dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from 24th January, 1921, on Rs. 40/- the amount then paid up. Interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will herefore be strictly charged to all persons who do not pay up the amount of the Second Call on the due date, that is, 24th January, 1921.

2. As the Second Call on Second Preference Share is payable by those persons whose names stand on the register of the Company on 30th December, 1920 no transfers of Second Preference shares will be accepted, after 30th December 1920, if the second call is not paid up by the shareholder whose name is on the register on the 30th December, 1920. 7053

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 3rd proximo till Monday the 17th proximo both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th December, 1920.

7111

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY,

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament)

NOTICE.

THE public are advised that in view of the possible shortage in coal it may be necessary with immediate effect to curtail the Passenger and Goods service on this Railway.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

16th December, 1920.

7107

NOTICE.

LINGOOBAI EDUCATION FUND.

POOR STUDENTS (Males as well Females) of the Telagu Community, strictly residents of the Bombay Presidency, intending to take aid from the above Fund, shall so apply to the undersigned on a printed form before the 5th of January, 1920. The said forms can be had on application.

MANAJI RAJOOJI,
Managing Trustee.

Kamatipura 3rd Street, Bombay No. 8,
8th December, 1920.

7097

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WITH REFERENCE to the advertisement appearing in the various papers for sale of 507 bags of White Java Sugar on account and at the risk of our client Mr. Jivraj Dhanji as a defaulting purchaser got published by Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., Auctioneers at the instance of Messrs. Dwarkadas Kedarbux, we are instructed by our client Mr. Jivraj Dhanji to state that our client is not the defaulting purchaser as alleged therein in as much as the said Messrs. Dwarkadas Kedarbux failed to prove the shipment with respect to the said goods and they also failed to give delivery of the said goods against the tender made by our client in respect of the said goods.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1920.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Mr. Jivraj Dhanji.

7110

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Rao Bahadur ANANDRAO RAMKRISHNA TALCHERKAR, late of Bombay, a Government Pensioner, Hindu Inhabitant, a Widower ..... Deceased.

HARISCHANDRA ANANDRAO TALCHERKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, the eldest son of the deceased above-named ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this tenth day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 10th day of December, 1920.

Messrs MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

7091

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th, and THURSDAY, the 30th instant, both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of linseed, bags of rapeseed, bags of rice, bags of turmeric, bags of castor-seeds, bags of wheat, bags of cotton seeds, bags of hirda, bags of tilly, cases of tea, cases of machinery cases of glass chimneys, cases of glass bangles, cases of luggage, cases of boots, empty gas cylinders, bundles of hemp, bundles of coir ropes, bundles of C P goods, baskets of catechue, bundles of forms, tins of oil, drums of oil, bundles of iron bars, bundles of carpet, bundles of gunnies, bundles of horns, bundles of pipes, empty wooden casks, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 17th December, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 dark bay gelding, quiet in saddle.

AUCTION SALE of gold, silver diamond ruby and emerald jewellery.

Under instructions from the Executors of the date Mr. Abdoola Hoosein, Deceased. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

Diamond Rose ring, diamond and ruby ring, gold bangles, and earrings, gold buttons and chain, gold ornaments, a lot of amber beads set in gold wire, gold watch and chain, silver foot ornaments, one Australian safe, etc. etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON RIVETS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 18th inst 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

About 400 kegs and 100 bags iron Rivets of different sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STRIPED COTTON FLANNELS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 18th inst at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and risk of Messrs. D. M. A. Gafar and Co., Gokalchand Market, Amritsar India.

Ex. S.S. "Bombay Maru."

D. M. A. G. and Co., Amritsar No. 167.—11-20—10 cases Striped Cotton Flannels each 20 pieces, width 28in x 29in. length 40 x 50 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE

On SUNDAY, the 19th December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Cama Terrace," Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made to order by Wimbridge, household furniture, rich glass, China and plated ware, square dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards, glass door show cases and silver cabinets, rich Brussels carpet, rich table ornaments drawing room chesterfield, settes and easy chairs, silk lined sofas and chairs, English glass door silver cabinets, mohagianized single and double bedsteads, large mirror door almyrahs, mirror and panel door wardrobes, dressing shival glasses, dressing and washhand tables, cloth and gown presses, English ice box, rich door curtains with brackets, copper and aluminum utensils, etc. etc. The property of D. A. Cama, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of immovable property situated at Toopa, Cutch.

Under instructions from Messrs. Haji Usman Haji Esmail and Mahomed Haji Hasson Kadwani, the Executors of the Will of Abdulla Hoosein deceased, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their office, situated at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned immoveable property at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, the following property

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the building standing thereon situate lying and being at New Vash (Vada), in Toona Bundar (Toona City) Cutch, and is bounded on or towards the South by the Vada of Ramji Mulani and Ladha Juthani now in possession of Ravji Khanji on or towards the North by the land of Virji Hirji on or towards the East is a public passage and beyond that is the godown of Tricumji Jivandas and on or towards the West by the land of Mogul Hassam.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Executors at their Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Captain G. W. Betterice Commandant Combined Labour Depot Badar Messrs. BENNETT & Co.. will on MONDAY, the 20th December 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction all the furniture such as arm and without arm chairs, dining tables writing tables, cupboards, book stands, wooden shelves and 5 large and small iron safes by Godrej, one lot sundry articles, etc., etc. The above will be on view on the morning of the day of sale.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 17th Dec. 1920.

MESSRS. MERCHANT & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1687.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 19TH DECEMBER 1920, AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of very valuable immoveable property, (known as Mizpah-Terrace) situate at Sandhurst Road.

HIGH COURT SUIT NO. 3 OF 1920.

LEAHBAI, widow ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
SEGULLA SOLOMON and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal & Co., Attorneys for Plaintiff, Messrs. MERCHANT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 19th day of December 1920 at 3 p.m. in the afternoon (S. T.), on the premises in pursuance of the direction contained in the Decree herein bearing date the 2nd day of July 1920.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of 999 years leasehold land situate on the South side of Sandhurst Road in the City and Island of Bombay which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of six hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts and which shall be deemed to contain that area be the same more or less, and which is bounded on the North by Sandhurst Road aforesaid on the East partly by plot No. 85 of the Boards Sandhurst Road, (East) Estate, and partly by property in the tenure or occupation of Syed Pir Gulam Ahmed Rafir, on the South by property in the tenure or occupation of Syed Abdul Rehaman and on the West by Tandel Street which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 56 of the said estate and is delineated on the plan drawn on the lease dated 3rd March, 1914, hereinafter mentioned being thereon surrounded by a red boundary line. Together with all buildings and premises now standing thereon. And which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3120 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 2791, 2794 and 2795, Street Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 75 C. 83 and 85.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff at their Office No. 1, Hummum Street, or to the undersigned.

MERCHANT & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th December, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY

BONAFIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 19th December 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at "East Ville" Kittridge Road, Colaba.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furnitures by well-known makers, drawing room suite dining and bedroom furniture, platedwares, crockery, etc etc.

Under instructions from Mr. R. E. Gregor Pearse, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 19th December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "East Ville" Kittridge Road, Colaba, artistic household furnitures by well-known makers, drawing room suite, cabinets, brasswares, platedwares, dining tables and chairs, cutleries dinner service, glasswares, single and double beds, mirror-door almyrahs, blackwood furniture, revolving chair, writing table, fancy cupboards, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy teapoys, chaval glass, carved piere tables, carved cheffonier, vases pictures, flower-pots, kitchen utensils, etc., etc.

Property of Mr. R. E. Gregor Pearse, Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Furniture is on view and catalogues are issued.

THE AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, FURNITURE AND GOODWILL OF THE EASTERN HOSIERY WORKS.

By the order of Messrs. Shroff and Vachha, the Solicitors of Mr. Govindram Nandram Sagtia, the mortgagee-in-possession and on account and risk of the proprietor of the Eastern Hosiery Works, mortgagor (an insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises of the factory situated at Lower Parel in the compound of Assur Veerji Mills Ltd. at Sun Mill Lane, the following:—

45 machines of hosiery and tie-making, office chairs, tables, glass-door cupboards, revolving office chairs, typewriter, stools, benches, electric fitting, electric fans, an the goodwill of the said concern.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the Insolvents Right, Title and Interest in the Valuable Godowns at the Elphinstone Estate of the Port Trust at Poona and Kalyan Streets.

Under instructions from Kenneth Mc.I. Kemp, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estates and effects of Doongersey Khimji and Juckshi Khimji traded as Juckshi Khimji and with the consent of the equitable mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the 20th day of December, 1920, at the times hereundermentioned the following properties:—

LOT NO. I SALE AT 4 P.M. (S.T.).

Lot No. I.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the Nowroji Hill Estate of the City Improvement Trust on the North Side of Sandhurst Road in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring Ten Kathis and Two hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts comprised in a Lease dated 31st March 1914 made between the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust of the one part and Shivji Bhara of the other part and known as plot B. I. of the said estate registered by the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No. 3184 together with the shed or godown erected and standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward Nos. 4126-4127, Street Nos. 19 and 20 Nowroji Hill Reclamation compound and bounded on the North by other land of the Improvement Trust known as Plot B. 2 of the said estate, on the South by the Sandhurst Road, on the East by the other land of the Improvement Trust laid out as a Street.

SALE AT 5 P.M. (S.T.).

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being portion of the Elphinstone Estate of the Bombay Port Trust held on a monthly tenancy situate lying and being at Kalyan Street and Poona Street in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring Ten Kathis and 370 square feet or thereabout registered by the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No. 3186 together with the shed or godown standing thereon bearing Port Trust No. 6 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 5172 Street No. 62 Poona Street and bounded on the East by the Port Trust Godown in the occupation of Tilakchand Maneraj, on the West by a Port Trust Godown in the occupation of Sarupchand Hakimchand, on the North by the Poona Street and on the South by the Port Trust Godown in the occupation of Khishavji Damji.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, Solicitors at their office at 5, Bell Lane within the Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT'S OUTSTANDING AMOUNTING TO ABOUT RS. 25,921.

By the order of Kenneth MacI. Kemp, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Parasram Gopaldass and another, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the right, Title and Interest of the said Insolvent's Outstanding amounting to Rs. 25,921-12-3.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th Dec., 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
191 Madame Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO DYE MERCHANTS.

SALE OF 45 CASKS ANILINE DYE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 23rd December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned:—

8 casks sulphur black, 2 casks sulphur brown, 2 casks sulphur direct-blue and dark green, 2 casks methylene blue, 6 casks fast acid blue, 3 casks brilliant acid wool red and auramine, 3 casks tartrazine, 2 casks citronine and chrome acid yellow, 1 cask azo flavine, 2 casks fast light yellow, 10 casks sulphur indigo, chrysamine, sulphur cutch brown, chrome fast yellow, direct brown yellow, bismarck brown, direct saline brown.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th December, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS

80, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 8409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th day of December, and the following days at 2-30 p.m., at the English Trading Co.'s shop on Hornby Road, Fort, opposite Messrs. Phillips and Co., by order of the Owner closing business, the stock-in-trade, consisting of jewellery, silver and platedware, cutlery, leather goods, steel trunks, tops, perambulators, glass show cases, cupboards, electric fans, etc., etc.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 17th December, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4969.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BALES GIN COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, SATURDAY, the 18th December 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Railway, Goods Yard, Colaba on account of the concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water:—

6 bales Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of 10 Bales Japanese Grey Cotton Plain T. Cloth.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 20th December, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms Hummum Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Premchand Tribhuvan and Co., of Chippi Chawl, Bombay, the following goods:—

10 bales (out of 40 bales) Japanese Grey Cotton Plain T. Cloth 2 Cocks Brand, 39 by 24 yds. each bale contg. 40 pieces.

The above goods is lying in the Waree Bunder Bonded Warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Old Iron; Empty Paint and Oil Casks, packing cases, Manilla rope, Chain, Carpets, Old Matter, 15 casks Oil Sweeping, 5 Motor Boats, Motor Carpets, 2 Launches Engines, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd December 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagaon, the following goods:—

Empty paint and soda, casks, scrap iron, empty ghee and coffee tins, old Manilla rope, Gunny bags, old life jackets; wire rope, iron chain, carpets, linen coir matt lead and rubber, empty acid jars, Motor tyres, tubes, parts, horns etc.

15 casks oil sweeping.
5 Motor Boats.
2 Launches Engines.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Large Quantity of New and Old Hassian Cloth and Ginning Bags.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th inst. at 11 o'clock (S.T.) in the morning at Manji Koliwada, Essaji Street in the godown of Messrs. Jadavji Jairam Purshotam Vikram and Purshotam Jamnadas, by order the Insurance Office, concerned the following goods, salved from the late fire that occurred there:—

A large quantity of new and old Hasian Cloth, and Gunny Bags.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF PAPERS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th December 1920 at 3 p.m. ((S.T.) near Princes Dock Clock Tower, in Kalyan Street, in the shop of Toolsidas Khimji by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following goods salved from the late fire that occurred there

A large quantity of Old Newspapers and Writing and Printing papers.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th December, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 62, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE STOCK IN TRADE OF MESSRS. TORCATTO JOHN & CO. AT PRAGMAHAL DHOBI TALAO WITHGOOD WILL.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 17th December 1920 at 2 p.m. (B.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above place by order of Mortgagee, in Possession Sheth Tehilram Girdharidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Torcatta John and Co. mortgagors all the Stock in Trade of the said firm including caps, helmets pith, straw and waller hats Felt hats stiff and soft colors, Readyc child suits leather belts cotton and woolen undershirts Abbot and Gresham Water Proof coats, Camel hair blankets, twill shirts silk, cotton and mercerised handkercieves, towels of various sizes, Gaiters, collar pins, ties bows, socks, scents, perfumery, Eau-de-colougne, smoking pipes, powers puffs, broches, sarves, etc. etc.

Furniture including cupboards show cases chairs, table, singer sewing machines electric fans mirrors stool, etc.

The above will be sold with its goodwill in one lot or in lots suitable to buyers.

Goods on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th December, 1920.

Income Tax. . . & SuperTax

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
41 Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY

A REQUEST TO MOTORISTS

Petrol, Tyres, Tubes and all requisites for the MOTOR CAR Can always be had at moderate rates from

THE CRESCENT AUTOMOBILES Co., Ltd.,
Kumta Street, Frere Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

A FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR PICTURE BILL

"The Soul of Broadway"

The story of Broadway and white lights and the ruin of men by ruthless woman who worships nothing but money is the striking theme of "The Soul of Broadway."

ALSO A FINE COMIC

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT ! !

Prices—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Re. 2 each) (Dress Circle Boxes Re. 5 each.)

THE SEMI-FINAL INSTALMENT comes to an end To-day.

Lest You Forget ! Lest You Forget ! !

People have been talking about

"The Screaming Shadow"

Who is he ? Who is the Mysterious Murderous "Iron Foot"? What happens to the plucky little Press Reporter Mary Malone? Does Rand eventually secure the Secret of Eternal Youth for the benefit of Humanity ? See

"The Screaming Shadow"

To-day

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

To-night : 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road).

THE LAST DAY

To-day to see

"The Price of A Good Time"

A Drama of infinite Pathos and Poetry! See

MILDRED HARRIS

as the type of Human Moths who invariably burn their wings by being attracted too near the burning candle,

"The Price of a Good Time"

(7 Reels—8,000 feet)

is a Universal Jevel Production.

The Programme includes a one-Reel Comedy

BILL'S ANNIVERSARY

feeturing

BEN WILSON & NEVAGERBER

To-night 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Cinema Precious

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

LAMINGTON ROAD.

JACK DEMPSEY

The world's Heavy-weight Champion

IN

DAREDEVIL JACK

Episode 9 Phantoms of Treachery
Episode 10 Paths of Destructions

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest news of World

FATHER'S CLOSE SHAVE

Second Series of Bringing up Father

Two Parts Comedy

Well Lathered with Laughter

Smiles-Chuckles-Titters-Giggles and Roars

FEATURING

JOHNNY RAY

Time 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily: MATINEES On Saturday & Bank Holidays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m

POPULAR PRICES

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE EXCELSIOR

WELCOME RETURN

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p m.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

W. BANVARD

presents his

LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY Co.,

Including the

LONDON BEAUTY CHORUS

In the Latest London Successes

ENORMOUS SUCCESS

To-night Friday 17th December at 9-30 p m.

"HAREM BELLES"

A bright, Happy, Jazzy and Snappy Revue

To-morrow Sat. 18th December at 9-30 p.m.
Sunday 19th December at 5-30 p. m.
Reduced Price Matinee.

"PLUMS FOR PICKING"

A Popular Musical Revue

Monday 20th Tues 21st, Dec. at 9-30 p.m.

"COMING DOWN"

The Successful Musical Comedy.

NEW MUSIC. NEW SONGS
NEW DANCES. NEW COMEDY
ELABORATELY STAGED
GORGEOUSLY DRESSED

Booking at Rose and Co., up to 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre,

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p. m. only

LAST NIGHT!

The biggest Laugh Bombay has had for years.

The World's Trio

and

NENA de MARTINIS

IN A COMEDY SKIT Entitled

"CAMOUFLAGE"

"The Charming Mrs. Chase"

A Two Reel Comedy of real distinction High Class Feature production and general air of refinement.

"NENA"

DANSEUSE ARTISTIQUE

THE EMPRESS

To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A PATHE SERIAL

Would you believe that a piece of film could terrorize a girl's life?

WHY?

That's the mystery that has the town guessing:

WHO WAS

"The Third Eye"

8, 9, 10 and 11 Episodes.

THE EMPIRE

6-30 8-15 and 10 p.m. only

SOLOMON WITH HIS THOUSAND WIVES WAS A WISE WONDER BUT EVEN HE WOULD COME AND SEE

"MAN AND HIS WOMAN"

It's a Dramatic Eye-opener.

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Colaba, presents To-night

THE FOURTH INSTALMENT

of Brother's Super Serial

THE INVISIBLE HAND

Featuring the Popular Screen Idol

ANTONIO MORENO

THIS WEEK Episode 10—11—12

Coming! Coming

OUR SPECIAL SELECTION

For the Christmas Season

FIVE NIGHTS

The Famous Novel by VICTORIA CROSS

Also watch for the Opening date of

RASPUTIN, THE BLACK MONK

Unfolding the mysterious story of Reaputin which was kept dark till now by censors.

A Film with EACH scene, a throbbing thrill.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

COMMENCING TO-MORROW

18th December 1920

ALL HAIL

The Idol of France

MAX LINDER

in a 6 part Comedy

"THE LITTLE CAFE"

BOMBAY HAS BEEN HUMMING

From End to End in ecstacy over

THE MILLION-DOLLAR MOVING PICTURE DRAMA OF THE APE MAN, THE

WEST-END CINEMA

is the centre of attraction for surging crowds, who throng every evening, Show after Show, to hail with delight

"THE RETURN OF TARZAN"

Come and See this Mighty Magnificent Man without the Beast in him—this king of the Lions, without the brutal ferocity in him—this absolutely charming Son of Adam, without the hideous modern conventionality in him!

"THE RETURN OF TARZAN"

(8 Reels—9,000 feet).

is not only a Photo-drama—it is an eye-opener.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers offer this colossal Soul-inspiring Picture with absolute confidence.

Please carefully note the Timings: Four Shows Daily at 5; 6-45; 8-30 and 10-30; p.m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road).

Tickets will be reserved at the Wes-End Cinema from 10 a.m., To-day.

The Gandharva Natak Mandli

hereby beg to anounce to their nemerous patrons that no tickets of chairs in all classes are available for the play of

"DROUPADI"

which is being performed on Saturday the 18th Night and on Sunday the 19th at 3 p.m.

at the new ELPHINSTONE THEATRE Grant Road.

K. P. PANDIT Manager,

Gandharva Natak Mandali.

Christmas & New Years

VARIETIES

OF

STOCKS

AT

PERRY & CO.

Chemists, Druggists, & Genera Merchants.

GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.

If you wish to be sure of getting the full value of your money

TRY THE OLD SHOP

Outfitting and Travelling Requisites of all kinds

SHIRTS . . . | HOSIERY . . .

COLLARS . . . | KITBAGS . . .

FELT HATS . . | HOLDALLS, etc.

Taiyebbhai Shaikh Hasanally

Shop No. 1, Arcade Footpath,

Crawford Market, BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 14th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Dec.	—
Jan.	10.53
Feb.	—
Mar.	10.60
April	—
May	10.62
June	—
July	10.64
Aug.	—
Sep.	10.55
Oct.	10.50
Nov.	—

Prices taken at 10-10 a. m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 13th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Dec.	10 52
Jan.	10.54
Feb.	10.63
Mar.	10.68
April	10.70
May	10.71
June	10.70
July	10.69
Aug.	10.63
Sep.	10 58
Oct.	10.53
Nov.	10.50

Liverpool, Dec. 15th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Jan.	10.90
Mar.	11.02
May	11.10
July	11.11

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 13th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	32,000
" Exports to Great Britain	28,000
" " to Continent	22,000
Futures at New York March	15.00
" " " May	15.22
" " " July	15.30
Spot Cotton at New York	15.50
" " " Orleans	14.75
Futures at New Orleans March	14.43
" " " May	14.69
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6 7/8
Demand Bills	3.44.62
U. S. Mined	99 1/2
" " Foreign	62⅛

New York, Dec. 15th.

Futures at New York Mar.	15.40
Futures at New York May	15.51
" " July	15.58

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

From Our Correspondent.

BOMBAY, Dec. 16.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach at Rs. 337½ and gradually declined to Rs. 333½. It again advanced to Rs. 335 which was the rate, at 3 p.m. The Bazaar finally closed at Rs. 334. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 334 declined to Rs. 333 and closed at Rs. 333½.

Our market for ready cotton showed no improvement in prices yesterday owing to inquiry being very limited. About Rs. 500 of old cotton were bought by millwalas and Rs. 500 of new cotton by Slippers.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P.M.

Bombay, Dec. 16th.

	Rs.		
Fully Good Broach	—	April-May	333 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	—	March	214
Fine Oomras	—	March	266 1/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 16th.

	Rs.		
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	—	March	215
Fully Good M. G. Broach	—	Apr-May	334
Fine M. G. Oomras	—	March	267

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 16th.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G. Good.		Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	250	235	220	—	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	250	235	220	—	"
M.G. Oomra No. 4	—	262	250	—	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	317	302	285	—	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	297	282	265	—	"
M.G. Khandeish No. 6	—	235	223	—	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 15th Dec. 1920

Cotton	8,320 Bales
Wheat	5,075 Owts.
Linseed	825 "
Rape, etc.	141 "
Jingelyseed	1,170 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1,203 "
Castorseed	3 "

Teleg. CONGORED

Telep. 4549

All kinds of

ANILINE, ALIZERINE DYES and HEAVY CHEMICALS

such as direct basic, sulphur, acid etc. Fast to bleach it.

Rates and samples on request

DESAI & VAZIRBHOY.

321, Hornby Road, Century Building Fort, BOMBAY.

Myrabollams	—	—	—	1,606 "
Cottonseed	—	—	—	13,799 "
Mowraseed	—	—	—	1,165 "
Gram	—	—	—	5,397 "
Juwar	—	—	—	1,343 "
Masur	—	—	—	169 "
Barley	—	—	—	491 "
Bajree	—	—	—	3,347 "
Coal	—	—	—	5,837 Tons.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay's—Dec. 16th 1920.

American Rates Rulings Liverpool.

Jan.—Feb.—Mar.—April.

10.48 —10 10.58 —10

May—June—July—August.

10.65 —6 10.68 —7

New York—New Orleans.

May 15.57—39
July 15.60—27
Jan. 15.37—37
Mar. 15.40—36

Wadias in Marwadi-Bazar growth—May—337 July.

Brosch open F.G.M.G.—close 334.

Bengal pen	—	217
Bengal Close	—	213
Oomra Open	—	265
Oomra Close	—	266

Our opinion. The ready market was quiet yesterday. New cotton had some demand from Mills. On heavy sales, from offices, the forward has gone downward.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 16th 1920.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 4 7/8
Bank Demand	1/4 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 5 3/4
Fcs. Demand	391
American Dollars	449
Hongkong	234
Shanghai	322 1/2
Japan	249
Singapore	149

Market quiet

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotation Dec. 16th 1920.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	83	8	0
Do.	1	83	8	0
Do.	1¼	83	8	0
Do.	1 1/2	83	8	0
Do.	1¾	82	8	0
Do.	2	82	8	0

COPPER RATE

Dec. 16th 1920.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	76	8	0
Do.	1	80	0	0
Do.	1¼	80	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	82	8	0
Do.	1¾	82	8	0
Do.	2	82	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		56	0	0
Panch teka joint		24	8	0
Copper English-Bars		81	0	0
Brass-Bars		33	8	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar rates.

Bombay, Dec 16th 1920. 6-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	62	0	0	9	6	0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	59	0	0	8	14	0
" Karachi Bangla	62	8	0	9	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	12	0	13	4	0
" " Cawnpore	12	12	0	13	4	0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13	4	0	13	12	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15	0	0	15	8	0
" Thin	14	0	0	14	8	0
Teseid,e White 35-15	93	0	0	19	0	0
" Gajar 75-25	88	0	0	—		
" Gajar 50-50	83	0	0	—		
" Black	70	0	0	—		
Poppyseed, White	15	8	0	16	4	0
Groundnuts	72	0	0	—		
Mowraseed	8	4	0	8	12	0
Barley	49	0	0	—		
Castorseed	50	0	0	10	8	0
Cottonseeds	40	0	0	5	10	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	7	3
Linseed May	13	3	1 1/2

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29/8.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 106.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/4 7/8.
D. D. on London 1/4 15/16.
3 M/st. D. A. 1/52.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 399.
3 M/st. D. A. Frc. 441.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 205.
60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 185.
American Cross rate $3.48.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 59.20.
London Silver spot D. 42/10.
London Silver forward D. 42/12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3 per cent. War Loan 75.
5½ War Bonds due 1920-22 99
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 63.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 50.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 60.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 60.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 60.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.

SHARES.

Market remained steady due to speculative purchases.

The following are the Closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2450 xd., By. Cotton 1100, By. Dyeing 2860, Century 992/8, Cent. India 4205, Colaba Land 2400, Crescent 632/8, Currimbhoy 1367/8, David 1715, Fazulbhoy 1990, Finlay 1030, Ind. Bleaching 190, Ind. Malwa 735, Kasturchand 1650, Kohinoor 3600, New Great 885, Pearls 1085, Phoenix 905, Shapurji 895, Simplex 762/8, Swadeshi 4150, Swan 1095.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 660, By. Burma 535, By. Burma N. I. 190 pr. Bt. Burma Petrol 15, By. Tramway 660, By. Steam 315, Bundi Cement 36, Ind. Cement 300, Katni Ord 217/8, Katni Defd. 1100, New India Ins. 3 dis, Shivrajpur 34/8, Tata Ord 127/8, Tata Defd. 642/8, Tata Hydro 825 xd., Tata Oil 177/8, Tata Bank 25, Sciadia Steam 16 dis.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 16.

S S Ranee, Pinson, Java.
S S Dogra, Elliott, Java.
S S Katoria, Fisher, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 16.

S S Bankura, Brooke, Busreh.
S S Okara, Le Grand, Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Margeb, Bazzalie, Antwerp.
S S Roseric, Anderson, Calcutta.
S S Koweit, Wheeler, Jeddah.
S S Rajah, Palmer, Anjerhead.
S S Karoa, Stewert, Durban, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Morwada for London.
Steamer Ischia for Genoa.

S S Ranee:—The T M Co's steamer Ranee, 3634 tons, Captain C H Pinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Katoria:—The B I S N Co's steamer Katoria, 1127 tons, Captain J Fisher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with ballast.

S S Dogra:—The T M Co's steamer Dogra, 2260 tons, Captain G F Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bankura, 1904 tons, Captain H A Brooke, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Okara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Okara, 3438 tons, Captain J V Le Grand, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Margeb:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Margeb, 2861 tons, Captain A Bazzalie, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Koseric:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Koseric, 3004 tons, Captain J S Anderson, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Koweit:—The T M Co's steamer Koweit, 2392 tons, Captain H Wheeler, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Rajah:—The T M Co's steamer Rajah, 3633 tons, Captain H W Palmer, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Anjerhead (for order), with a general cargo.

S S Karoa:—The B I S N Co's African mail steamer Karoa, 3607 tons, Captain W T Stewert, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour, for Durban via East and South African Ports, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 16th Dec. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Ahmedi	P Gulf	N F	E S N Co
G & R Lachia	Genoa	1/1	M Italiana
F Orsova	Dunkirk	19/12	M Italiana
G Roserie (Boats)	N F	N F	Graham & Co
K Lightning	N F	N F	M M & Co
K Karachi	N F	N F	R E Cohin & Co
O Havinjar	Calcutta	18/12	F M & Co
L agypt	N S	N S	M M & Co
P Helleues	Manchester	18/12	J F & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur	N F	N F	K N & Co
Arrawadi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Juna	N F	N F	K N & Co
Kaveri	Bhownager	N F	K N & Co
Mahanadi	Karachi	N F	K N & Co
Oporto	N F	N F	K N & Co
Ponani	N F	N F	K N & Co
Sabermati	N F	N F	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Siam Maru	Kobe	30/12	O S Kaisha
2 Clan Mackinnon	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
3 Varesa	Basra	22/12	M M & Co
4 Baskura	Basra	17/12	M M & Co
5 Favignana	Genoa	18/12	M Italiana
6 Bassano	Marmagoa	N F	K N & Co
7 Zeyani	P Gulf	16/12	P G S N Co
8 Crauned	N F	N F	M M & Co
9 Chinese	Rangoon	16/12	M M & Co
10 Rajah	Java	14/12	M M & Co
13 Graceva	Trieste	15/12	Lloyd Freestino

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Okara	Calcutta	16/12	M M & Co
2 Mashobra	Karachi	20/12	M M & Co
3 Pelgiass castle	Antwerp	20/12	K King & Co
5 Karoa	Zanzibar	17/12	M M & Co
6 Kingmere	Liverpool	31/12	Graham & Co
6/1 Brito Mart	N F	N F	Odimes & Co
7 China	London	1/1	M M & Co
8 Kaiyan	London	18/12	M M & Co
9 Ferrara	Mahomera	N F	S W & Co
9 Chenab	N F	N F	M M & Co
11 Mergoeb	Antwerp	10/12	M M & Co
12 P. F. Wilhelm	N S	1/1	K N & Co
13 Keramies	Dunkirk	20/12	Graham & Co
14 Mary Horlock	Middlesbrough	24/12	Graham & Co
15 Field Marshall	Suez	17/12	D R I M
17 Zeppelin	Liverpool	26/12	D R I M

HARBOUR WALL.

Abydos	N F	N F	I & P S N Co
Firoozi	N F	N F	T M & Co

EXPORT.

Dec. 16.

S S China for London:—250 tons bauxite ore, Shaw Wallace; 140 cwts chutney, F Nowrojee; 15 bales cow hides, F E Boyce and Co; 25 tons cosein, Polsons Ltd.

S S Kalyan for London:—24 tons woollen carpets, Bontor and Co; 60 cwts deer horns, G Suchaldina; 655 cwts groundnut cake, 808 cwts bone dust, Hollingsnurst and Co.

S S Kalyan for Hamburg:—990 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand; 110 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 7 bales hemp, Khimjee Vishram; 2874 cwts crushed bones, Hollingshurst and Co.

S S Kalyan for Antwerp: 500 cwts buffalo horn, G D Esmail; 220 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

S S Prinz Fredrick Welham for Liverpool:—2100 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison.

S S Cracovia for Venice:—100 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 300 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co; 706 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—199 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 165 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co; 500 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co; 265 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 330 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

S S Eastern Importer for Barcelona:—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Favignana for Genoa:—3 cases cotton, Killachand Devchand and Co.

S S Keramise for Dunkirk:—40 bales cotton, Forbes F Campbell and Co.

S S Morvada for Hamburg:—550 bales cotton, N M K Krishna.

S S Pengelly for Boston:—1 bale cotton, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

S S Bassano for Middlesborough:—250 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Siam Maru for Kobe:—258 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co; 200 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha; 1900 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha; 107 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 849 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co; 800 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 1500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Siam Maru for Osaka:—1400 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha; 1500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Siam Maru for Yokohama:—800 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha; 29 cwts ivory, H Laljee and Co.

IMPORT.

Dec. 16.

S S Sumatra from Hamburg, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—901 kegs 630 cases 68 drums 87 casks dyes, 27 cases glassware, 275 cases wire nails, 251 packages 1451 kegs nails, 25 cases beer, 8 cases envelopes, 37 cases cotton goods, 33 casks 7 cases colour, 137 cases petrol sloves, 412 cases matches in zinc, 22 cases wine, 1171 bales 142 cases paper, 140 cases glass bangles.

S S Prinz Fredrick Welham from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co:—751 cases 121 bales cotton, 75 bales 52 cases cotton yarn, 140 cases 199 bales cotton piece-goods, 25 bales 25 cases woollens, 2242 casks china clay, 2 crates, earthenware, 550 boxes window glass, 29 cases bobbins, 73 cases brandy, 62 cases leeks, 60 cases cigarettes, 120 boxes 84 bags bottles, 216 bales paper, 115 boxes tubes, 10 cases glassware.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 16th December 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is generally above the average; night temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces. Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average at Cawnpore; night temperature is below normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in considerable defect. Day temperature is generally above normal in Rajputana; night temperature is generally below the average over the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are slightly clouded in Cutch and Kathiawar. The air is drier than usual except at Dwarka and Bhavnagar Para where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is slightly above normal; night temperature is below normal in Central India West and at Deesa, Bhavnagar Para and Bhuj. At Bhuj the minimum temperature was 45.5 degrees F. which is 10 degrees below the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north-west of the division. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is above normal; night temperature is below the average locally.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south and are clear in the north. Humidity is in defect and day temperature higher than usual at Ratnagiri; night temperature is slightly below normal in the south.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and the air is considerably drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal while night temperature is below it over the division.

General Remarks.—Negapatam reports 1.27" of rain and skies are moderately clouded over the south of the Peninsula. Cloud has also appeared over Baluchistan, lower Sind, Kathiawar and some parts of the Central Provinces. The air is drier, day temperature higher and night temperature lower than usual generally to the north of the latitude of 16 degrees North.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are likely in the south of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 15th December, 1920.

Little or no rain has fallen.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 16th DEC. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (15th)	66	51	80	2.29	11.23	8.22
Jask	80.5	5.0	2	0	0.0	0.0
Muskat	89.1	66	0	0	3.77	2.77
Do. (15th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	79	45.2	15			
Rawalpindi	76.9	54.0	68			
Lahore	90	61.6	34			1.19
Hissar	81.4	49	66			1.13
Ambala	77.0	56	63			
Delhi	78	50.0	40			
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	80.4	49.1	29			0.21
Manipuri	79.7	47	38			0.25
Jhansi	81	44	27			0.26
Cawnpore	78	51	47			0.21
Allahabad	79.0	49	35			0.21
SINDAND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	71.1	41.6	36			0.13
Karachi	74	51	39			0.13
Ajmer	74.5	39	15			0.11
Jaipur	81.5	44.5	25			0.23
Kotah	82.4	51.0	40			0.21
Mount Abu	76.8	56.1	23			0.21
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	84	46.1	22			0.06
Dwarka	80	—	—			—
Veraval	85	56	41			0.07
Rajkot	87	51.7	25			0.07
Bhavnagar Para	86.4	55.6	40			0.11
Surat	87.1	62.7	52			0.22
Ahmedabad	90.2	62.7	28			0.07
Deesa	91.5	52.8	27			0.05
Neemuch	85.8	65.0	22			0.06
Indore	86.4	67.8	39			0.58
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.8	60.5	54			0.04
Sangor	86.0	66.8	26			0.04
Hosangabad	84.7	67.6	52			0.06
Khandwa	81.6	66.2	52			0.06
Akola	86.4	67	31			0.01
Amraoti	86	64.1	17			0.0
Nagpur	79	61.0	28			0.06
Chanda	79	64.8	44			0.12
Raipur	78	63.8	44			0.30
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87	78	72			0.04
Ratnagiri	94	72.8	68			0.24
Marmugoa	88	76.0	76	0.15		0.04
Karwar	90.7	72.9	64			0.09
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.8	69.3	51			0.09
Ahmednagar	89	67	48			0.12
Poona	85	67.1	56			0.02
Sholapur	91	68.4	39			0.11
Bijapur	88	66.2	51			0.06
Belgaum	85	67.2	64			0.04
Aurangabad	90	63.6	39			0.07
Nizamabad (Indur)	89	64.7	38			0.06
Hyderabad	87.6	58	46			0.04
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalaore	87	73.8	70			1.27
Calicut	88	70	80		4.80	1.77
Cochin	88	70	80		7.0	1.76
Colombo	86	71	77		7.7	2.23
	87.1	70.1	90	0.30	17.70	1.27
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Madipatam	88	76.6	84		0.02	5.19
Bellary	90	67.8	46		0.31	0.54
Cuddapah	90	67.4	50		1.5	1.0
Madras	84.4	67.2	76		0.0	1.14
Bangalore	80	65.5	47		0.7	0.15
Coimbore	85	60.2	45		1.0	0.20
Trichanopoly	84.6	67	76	0.04	19.70	1.12
Negapatam	86.9	71.6	60	1.26	35.16	0.18

B 50—2A×12 1-11-20

ROSE'S

LIME JUICE

Prepared solely from pure Lime Juice and the finest refined sugar.

THE STANDARD FOR PURITY AND EXCELLENCE.

Insist on having ROSE'S.

We Purchase and sell SHARES on the LONDON, CALCUTTA and BOMBAY Markets.

We make no charge for giving our opinion on shares.

We purchase and sell cotton, The Investment Trust of India.

A. R. Bussey. Manager 25, Medows Street, BOMBAY

THE ART OF THE TOWN

is the exquisite work turned out by

Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS

of 482 84, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic design of gold, silver diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

DR. L. P. ENAD

has trained more than one hundred and fifty students (including B.Sc. and M.Sc.), in the art of Soap-making. Industrial institutions given free advice. Consult him at

MANILAL MANSION,

Lamington Road

Bombay No. 4.

MASS EDUCATION IN INDIA.

ITS DECLINE.

Mr. Daulat Ram Gupta, M.A., writes in "Young India":

It is generally believed that from the time the British Government have taken in their hands the duty of educating the people of India, in accordance with the Parliamentary dispatch of 1854, the country has made remarkable progress in education, in so far as the number of schools the number of scholars, and the standard of education are concerned. It will be no business to prove, that we have made such progress in these respects.—a fact which will be startling to some and a revelation to others—and in so far as our mass education is concerned, we have certainly made a downward move since India has passed to the British Crown.

The advent of British Rule found in India systems of education of great antiquity and value existing among both Hindu and Mussalmans, in each case closely bound up with their religious institutions. There was not a mosque, a temple, a Dharamsala, that had not a school attached to it To give and receive instruction was regarded as a religious duty. Schools of learning were formed in centres containing a considerable high caste population, where Pandits gave instruction in Sanskrit grammar, logic, philosophy, and law.

For the lower classes, village schools were scattered over the country in which a good rudimentary education was given to the children of petty traders, cultivators, and landlords. The very fact that every family of the *Dwija* (twice-born) and every guild of the mixed castes, and every village of any importance, had its own priest, and that it was enjoined upon the priest to teach as well as to minister to religion, leads one to the belief, on strong *prima facie* grounds, that education was very widely diffused among the people.

The higher education of the Mussalmans was in the hands of men of learning. Schools were attached to mosques and shrines and supported by the state grant in cash or land, or by private liberality. The course of study in a Muslim Madrassa included grammar, rhetoric, logic, literature, jurisprudence and science.

ENQUIRY IN MADRAS IN 1826.

Thus in Madras, in an enquiry conducted by Sir Thomas Munro in 1826, it is stated that in 1826 there were 11,targ8 indegenous schools and 140 Colleges giving instruction to 1,57,064 boys, and 4,023 girls. (Vide Education Commission Report by the Madras Provincial Committee 1884). It is therefore estimated that considering the population in that period (128,50,941) elementary indigenous education was imparted to about one-fourth of the boys of school-going age. It was also estimated that there was at least one school to every 1,000 of the population. "But as only few females were taught in schools, we may reckon one school to every 500 of the population."

Mr. Munro (as he then was) further supplements this estimate of the spread of education with the following observation:—"I am, however, inclined to estimate the portion of the male population, who receive school education, to one-third than one-fourth of the whole, because we have no return of the numbers taught at home. In 1826, such was the state of purely indigenous education in a province which had been under British influence for over a century and was, therefore, fast disintegrating old institutions and adopting new ones.

In Bengal, Mr. W. Adam, conducted a similar inqeiry and found that in 1835, "not work of primitive Vernacular Schools existed throughout Bengal," and he estimated their number to be about one lakh The Sadler Commission has pointed out that "no attempt was made to develope these schools." Government preferred to devote its energies to secondary and higher schools, on the theory, that, if Western education were introduced among the upper classes, it would 'filter down' by natural process to the lower classes. Practically all the public funds available for education were expended on schools and colleges founded and controlled by Government, and nothing was spent upon indigenous schools, and as rent-free lands attached to these schools were resumed, the schools were left without any financial aid and naturally collapsed.

SIR S. NAIR'S MINUTE

The purpose of all this was political. Sir Sankaran Nair in his masterly Minute of Dissent writes:—"Efforts were made by the Government to confine higher education and secondary education, leading to higher education, to boys in affluent circumstances. . . . . Rules were made calculated to restrict the diffusion of education generally *and among the poorer boys in particular*. Conditions for 'recognition' for 'grants'—stiff and various—were laid down and enforced, and the non-fulfilment of any one of these conditions was liable to be followed by serious consequences. Fees were raised to a degree which, considering the circumstances of the classes that resort to schools, were abnormal. When it was objected that minimum fee would be a great hardship to poor students the answer was *such students had no business to receive that kind of education*. Manager of private schools, who remitted fees in whole or in part, were penalised by reduced grants-in-aid." Thus, by this policy, education was only confined to the well-to-do classes. *"They, it was believed, would give no trouble to the Government."* Sir Sankaran Nair, therefore, concludes that "it is the universal belief, and there is little doubt that facts unfortunately ten to prove it, that primary English Education for the masses, and higher education for the middle classes *are discouraged for political reasons*. Higher, professional, industrial and technical education is discouraged to favour English industries an recruitment in England of English officials.

In the Punjab the State of indigenous education was much better because of the special efforts made by Maharaja Ranjit Singh to promote learning. Dr. Leitner, who was the Principal of the Oriental College and Government College, Lahore, and who also officiated for some time as Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, concluded a very thorough going inquiry into the state of indigenous education in the Punjab, and in his book on the *History of Indigenous Education in the Punjab*, he writes, "I am about to relate—I hope without extenuation or malice—the history of the contact of a form of European, with one of the Asiatic, civilization; how in spite of the best intentions, the most public-spirited officers, and a generous Government that had the benefit of the traditions of other provinces, *the true education of the Punjab was crippled, checked, and is nearly destroyed; how opportunities for its healthy revival and development were either neglected or perverted; and how, far beyond the blame attaching to individuals, our system stands convicted of worse than official failure.*" He therefore writes, "I fear that my account of the decline of indigenous education in the Punjab may offend some prejudices and oppose some interests. I have to appeal to rulers to put themselves in the position of the ruled, if they wish to understand them, ... and both the writer of these pages and the reader must endeavour to divert themselves of every pre-conception. Indeed, the man has so often described the struggle with the lion, that it would be well to sketch a picture which the lion might have drawn had he been a painter."

EDUCATIONAL GLORY OF THE PUNJAB.

Referring to the educational glory of the Punjab before annexation he writes, "Respect for learned has always been the redeeming feature of 'the East.' To this the Punjab has formed no exception. Torn by invasion and war, it ever preserved and added to educational endowments. The most unscrupulous chief, the avaricious money-lender, and even the free-booter, view with the land-owner in making peace with his conscience by founding schools and rewarding the learned. There was not a mosque, a temple, a Dharamsala, that had not a school attached to it, and to which the youth flocked chiefly for religious education. There were few wealthy men who did not entertain a Moulvi, Pandit, or Guru to teach their sons and along with them the sons of friends and dependants. There were also thousands of secular schools frequented alike by Mahomedans, Hindus, and Sikhs, in which Persian or Hindi was taught. There were hundreds of learned men who gratuitously taught their co-religionists, and sometimes all comers, for the sake of God, "Lillah." *There was not a single villager who did not take a pride in devoting a portion of his produce to a respected teacher.* In respectable Mahomedan families husbands taught their wives, and these their children; nor did the Sikhs prove in that respect to be unworthy of the appellation of "learners and disciples." In short the lowest computation gives us 3,30,000 pupils in the schools of the various denominations who were acquainted with reading, writing, and some method of computation, whilst thousands of them belonged to Arabic and Sanskrit Colleges, in which oriental literature and systems of oriental law, logic, philosophy, and medicine were taught to the highest standards. Tens of thousands also acquired a proficiency in Persian which is now rarely reached in Government and aided schools and colleges. Through all schools *there breathed a spirit of devotion to education for its own sake*, and for its influence on the character and on religious culture; whilst even the sons of Banias who merely learnt what they absolutely required in order to gain a livelihood, looked with respect, amounting to adoration, on their humble *pandhas*, who taught them the elements of two 'Rs.'

Dr. Leitner further describes the state of feeling with respect to education in the Punjab. He writes, "the Punjab is classic ground. Not merely the celebrated country between Sutlej and the Jumna, but also the whole province teems with noble recollections. The history of its cutlure will tell us of a simple worship. . . of an ardent republicanism allied to the most chivalrous devotion to chiefs, of a capacity for self-Government not equalled elsewhere; and above all, of the *universal respect for learning and of thegeneral spread of education*. The priest was a protessor and poet, and education was *a religious, social and professional duty.*"

It is, therefore, our belief, founded on authentic historical data, that before annexation, every Punjab village had a school of its own. "In every Indian village which has retained anything of its form. . . . . the rudiments of knowledge are sought to be imparted; *there is not a child*, except those of the outcastes, (who form no part of the community), who is not able to read, to write, to cypher; in the last branch of learning, *they are confessedly most proficient.*" (*Vide* British India by Ludlow.)

Dr. Leitner estimated that in 1854-55 there were at least 30 thousand schools, and if we count at least 1½ pupils per school, the total number of pupils will amount to 4 lakhs. Dr. Leitner writes, "the village school would contain 5,00,000 pupils, but there are reasons for estimating a larger number." Further, in backward districts like that of Hushiarpur, the Settlement Report of 1852, shows a school to every 1,965 male inhabitants (adults and non-adults), which may be contrasted with the present proportion of one Government or aided school to every 9,023 or one school to 2,818.7 inhabitants including the number of ascertained indigenous schools throughout the province, a significant contrast to the proportion of one school to every 1,783 inhabitants in the most backward division of the Punjab in 1849 when brought under British Rule after a period of confusion following on war and annexation.

Such was the state of affairs in 1882, but the contrast will become more startling if we look at the figures already reproduced in "Young India."

STAGNANT STATE

A mere glance at that tatement will show how the indegenous education has declined, and how stagnant the state of education has remained from 1882 to 1918-19. In a period of 37 years the Government has done nothing whatsoever for mass education. In a period less than this, England was able to educate the whole of its populations in a period considerably less than this; America could give education to a population without any records of civilization or intellectual stamina; and in a period equal to this, Japan was able to work out its destiny. But such is the way of doing things in India, that during all this time, nothing was done except to shift schools from one place to another, to shift the expenses of education from one source to another, to shift the responsibility from man to man; in fact to make shifts as best as could be done.

Such in brief is the history of the decline of indigenous education, and as to how it was crushed in the Punjab will form the subject matter of the next article.

MR. BEN SPOOR AT SURAT

FAITH IN MORAL ORDER.

From Our Correspondent.

SURAT, Dec. 13.

Continuing his speech at the Surat National College. Mr. Spoor referred to the conflict of ideas. If this conflict was based on truth, it must live and bear fruit. "I have great faith in the moral order of things." The condition in India is extremely deplorable. There is no free movement. The best minds are in slavery. Such a condition required immediate remedy.

He then described his personal experience in Greece. The great ruins of Athenian Commonwealth reminded him of the great civilisation they had 2000 years ago. The great pillars, the splendid arches and a number of other things were a noble movement of the glory of Greece. But in spite of all this why did Greece fail? The answer is "It failed because it was based on slavery". We are seeking a civilization based on spiritualism. We are fighting for the liberty of human conscience. "Do not judge Britain, by the British Parliament. Do not judge Britain by the Anglo-Indians; and lartly, Do not judge Britain by the Indian Government". The spirit of Britain is all right. That spirit will destroy the cruel machine of beaucracy. Let us therefore unite in a common purpose to securp the foundation of the new world I admit, we shall be confronted with innumerable difficulties, and inspite of all this it may be that we may not live to see the world free from bondage. All the same we shall have the satisfaction of having done our duty and thus justified our existence. "There will arise a structure of a real international brotherhood—a freedom that our future generation will know." Mr. Spoor thus closed his remarkable speech in the midst of prolonged cheers.

MR. PATEL.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Bomanji and Mr. Spoor, announced a donation of Mr. 5,000 from Mr. Bomanji, for starting a library in connection with the National College at Surat. A further donation of Rs. 5,000 from Mr. Balabhai was also announced by him.

Referring to Non-Cooperation Mr. Patel said "I stand absolntely for the Congress Resolution" (So do we all,—an echo from the audience).

Mr. Patel said he was glad to hear that they also were for the Congress Resolution. He then emphasized that theirs was a Non violent Non-Cooperation and as such it w a spiritual movement. So long as th Punjab and Khilafat wrongs were not remedied, it was impossible for any self-respecting individual or institution to cooperate with the Government. We want the Government of India by the Indian People for the Indians. We do not want the present system. We are out for war—a Spritual war,—with the Government. It does not matter how far we suffer. We want an army of Non-Cooperators throughout the length and breadth of India—an army that will bring us freedom and liberty.

Prof. Ayer in seconding the vote of thanks said they welcomed Mr. Spoor not as an Englishman, but because he came to them as their friend.

Mr. Patel then garlanded Mr. Bomanji and Mr. Spoor, which brought the proceedings to a close.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

To-day's market opened weak and a further drop set in with all jute shares, the price of Kamarhattys falling from Rs. 870 to Rs. 830 immediately the market opened, but prices firmed up later and this stock closed steady. All jute shares were inclined to be weaker and the general tone was toward a further fall in prices. Coal shares were in small inquiry at about last rates In the miscellaneous section Bengal Bridge and Bolts slightly improved their position and paper shares were weaker. The turnover in this section was not so heavy as on the previous day. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burra Dhemo 12-4, Fularibad 13-8, Searsole 12.

Jute:—Auckland 300, Barnagore 130, Budge-Budge pref 102-8, Century 6-12, Clive 242, Dalhousie 465, Gourepore 1245 and 1226-8 s. l., Howrah 43, Kamarhatty 870, Kanknarrah 619 and 632 s. l., Lawrence 610, Nudea 52, Orient 129, Reliance 43, Standard 553 s. l., Waverley 11-8.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Navigation 23-4, Agra United Mills 9-12, Bank of Bengal 1775 s. l., Bengal Bridge and Bolts 9-8, Brittania Biscuits 8-4, British India Corporation 10-8, Central Provinces Cement 7-12, Dunbar Cotton 433-8, Hume Pipe 12-10, Keseram Cotton 12-14, Marshall Sons 9, New India Assurance 4-8 dis., Scindia Steam Navigation 1r dis., Titaghur Paper 301.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 31-8, small lots at 31-14, War Bonds short loans 98-8, 1927 98-8, and 1928 97 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer 1s. 5 5/8d.

Demand Bills:—1s. 5 1/4d.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Dec. 16.)

Major B. E. Kelly, O.B.E., of the Bombay Political Department, is granted privilege leave for four months and eight days combined with furlough for four months on average salary and for three months and twenty days on half average salary with effect from the 18th March 1920.

Dr. W. Stuart Snell has been appointed to be Medical Officer qualified to issue Bills of Health to vessels calling at Perim vice Dr. W. A. C. Spence, on leave.

Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., on return from leave to be Political Agent, Surgana, vice Mr. C. H. Bristow, I.C.S., transferred pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. O'Brien Political Agent for Cutch and for Morvi in Adhoi, was allowed by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of twenty-six days, on average salary of the combined leave granted to him

Major A. H. E. Mosse of the Bombay Political Department has been allowed by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of three months' leave on private affairs in continuation of the combined leave granted to him.

Mr. W. C. Tudor Owen, I.C.S., Vice-President of the Council of Administration in the Bhavnagar State, is granted privilege leave for four months and twenty-seven days combined with furlough on average salary for four months followed by ordinary furlough on half average salary for eleven months and three days with effect from the 16th November 1920

Lieutenant-Colonel E. O'Brien to act. In addition to his own duties, as Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, during the absence of Mr. E. Maconochie, O.B.E., I.C.S., on leave or pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Strong to act temporarily as Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar from the date he assumed charge of the appointment till relieved by Lieutenant-Col. E. O'Brien.

Mr. Gopal Mahadev Tungare, Acting Mahalkari of the Mokhada Peta and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

The temporary appointment of Mr. L. Coutinho as Assistant Judge at Dharwar, under the Provincial Civil Service Rules, is extended for a further period of six months from the date on which it expires.

Mr. R. W. Pryde to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kaira.

The following officers to be Second Class Subordinate Judges, with effect from the 22nd January 1920:

Mr. Vishnu Gangadhar Gupte.

Mr. Ramnath Narayan Nadgir.

Rao Bahadur Girdharsing Maniram, on termination of his special duty to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sholapur.

Mr. C. Clifford, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Satara, vice Mr. Rajaram Raghunath Shirgaonkar, proceeded on leave.

Mr. F. Trotter, on return from leave to act as Superintendent of Police, Surat.

Rao Bahadur Bansji Balaji Gadi, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police Bassein.

Mr. Ramrav Venkatrav Kowshik on relief to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police Belapur, vice Mr. Bapu Ramchandra Apte reverting, pending further orders.

Mr. Ghelabhai Atmaram Megha on relief by Mr. W. L. Austin, to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, vice Khan Saheb Enayatkhan Chandkhan, deceased pending further orders.

Mr. Dhanjal Chunilal Desai to act temporarily as Deputy Superintendent of Police Panch Mahals from the date he took over charge of the appointment till relieved by Mr. Ghelabhai Atmaram Megha

Mr. MacDonald, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police Sholapur, vice Mr. A. G. J. Bailey.

Mr. W. L. Edwards, on relief by Mr. J. C. Boyd, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Satara, vice Mr. N. P. A. Smith, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr D. R. Norman, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be on deputation in the Legal Department, pending further orders.

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., on return from leave to be on special duty to a period of six months in the Financial Department of the Secretariat in connection with office reorganisation and revision of Secretariat procedure.

Ganesh Vishwanath Bokil, late Talati in the Satara District has been dismissed from Government service.

Mr A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough up to 30th November 1920.

Mr. C. H. Goodall to be a member of the Cotton Contracts Board, vice Mr. J. P. Thrystal, resigned.

Mr. K. M. Pawar, Inspector of Agricultural Schools, is granted privilege leave for six months with effect from 1st January 1921, with permission to prefix the Christmas holidays to it.

Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., on return from leave to be Collector Nasik, vice Mr. C. H. Bristow, I.C.S., transferred, pending further orders.

Mr. Krishnaji Balwant Pradhan, Sub-Registrar of Bombay, was allowed an extension by three days of the privilege leave already granted to him.

The Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge Dharwar Taluka to be the immediate superior of the Enquiry Officer in charge of the City Survey, Dharwar, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals from any decision or order of the said Enquiry Officer under subsection (2) of section 37 and section 119 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code 1879

The Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge S.D., Bijapur, to be the immediate superior of the Enquiry Officer in charge of the Guledgud City Survey for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals from any decision or order of the said Enquiry Officer under sub-section (2) of section 37 and section 119 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code 1879

Mr. Saiyid Fakhruddin Abubakr El Edrus to do duty temporarily as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Thana vice Mr. J. Rodgers, on leave pending further orders.

Mr. J. Rodgers, District Deputy Collector and Personal Assistant to the Collector of Thana, is granted, with effect from 18th October 1920, privilege leave for six weeks.

Rao Saheb Dattatraya Bhikaji Nesaribar on relief by Mr. G. Leathem, I.C.S., to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba, vice Mr. Ramchandra Rajaram Sonalkar, reverting, pending further orders.

Mr. S. N. Ziman, I.C.S., was allowed an extension by fifteen days of the furlough leave granted to him.

A temporary appointment of Superintending Engineer, South Salsette, is created for a period of three months and Major D. S. Johnston will hold it with effect from the 2nd December 1920.

The Rev. J. C. Hall, Chaplain of Mount Abu, is granted privilege leave for six months with effect from the 20th December 1920 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, in combination with furlough for six months.

License to solemnize marriages is granted to the Reverend Wilbur S. Deming and the Rev Joseph L. Moulton of the American Marathi Mission.

The Rev. A. J. Seaman to be Chaplain of Ghorpuri, Poona, vice the Rev. W. W. N. Alsop.

The Rev. W. W. N. Alsop, Chaplain of Ghorpuri, on relief to be Chaplain of Ahmedabad, vice the Rev. J. C. Hall, and when the Rev. J. C. Hall proceeds on furlough, to be Chaplain of Mount Abu in addition to his duties as Chaplain of Ahmedabad.

License to solemnize marriages is hereby granted to the Rev. William Moyser of the Christian and Missionary Alliance.

The services of Major T. H. Glosterare placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma, for employment as acting Director, Pasteur Institute, Rangoon.

Mr. Y. G. Nadgir, M.S., Professor of Surgery, Grant Medical College, is granted such study leave in continuation of the leave granted to him as will bring the total period of absence up to two years.

Mr. F. C. Griffith, O.B.E., to be President of the Haj Committee, Bombay, from the 1st December 1920, vice Mr. I. C. Boyd, resigned

Mr. A. F. Kindersley, I.C.S., to be Deputy Secretary to Government in the Legal Department.

Mr. V. F. Barker, J.P., Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, General Branch is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 3rd January 1921 with permission to prefix the Christmas holidays to his leave.

The following acting arrangements vice Mr. Barker:

Rao Bahadur Chandravadanand Sarkarlal Mahadeo Pandia, B.A., C.I.E., Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation and Railway Branches), to act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, General Branch.

Mr. Sadashiv Dinkar Limaye, B.A., Senior Superintendent, is appointed to act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation and Railway Branches), vice Rao Bahadur Pandia.

The combined leave granted to J. Hancock, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E., Executive Engineer is further extended by furlough for six days on account of passage difficulty:—

Captain H. H. St. Spink, A.M.I.C.E., has been granted Civil furlough on medical certificate for five months and nine days with effect from the same date. The whole period of this furlough has since been converted by the Secretary of State into privilege leave.

The services of Mr. F. St. J. Goubie C.I.E Chief Engineer are placed at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the date of his relief in the Bombay Public Works Department.

On return from leave Mr. A. Nazareth, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is posted to the Ghar Canals District.

On return from leave Mr. H. H. M. Spink, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer is until further orders attached to the Poona District.

On return from leave Mr. W. E. Bushby, A.C.G.I., Executive Engineer is posted to the Lonand District vice Mr. S. A. M. Lewis M.R.San.I., A.M.I.C.E. Executive Engineer, granted leave.

Pending the arrival of Mr. Bushby, Mr. O. G. Kale, B.Sc., B.E., Assistant Executive Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Lonand District.

Pending the arrival of Mr. C. B. Pooley, Executive Engineer, Mr. S. B. Hicken, Temporary Engineer, is appointed to hold charge of the Lake Whiting District and should relieve Mr. C. G. Hawes, A.C.G.I., appointed Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Roads and Buildings.

Mr. P. N. Natesh Ayyar, L.C.E., Executive Engineer and Acting Sanitary Engineer to Government, is granted privilege leave for four months and fifteen days with effect from the date of relief.

MILL-STRIKE AT SURAT.

FORMATION OF "LABOUR MANDAL."

From Our Correspondent.

SURAT, Dec. 12.

The mill-hands of the Surat Cotton Mill and the Swadeshi Mill have been on strike since Tuesday last. These mill-hands were advised by many of their well-wishers to form an Association. Accordingly, a meeting of the mill-hands was held on Thursday last at Allaya's Wadi under the chairmanship of Dr. M. M. Raiji. The chairman dwelt upon the necessity of an Association, in order to successfully carry on a constitutional fight with the Capitalists. It was then resolved to inauguarate a Mandal called "The Labour Mandal, Surat." A committee, with Dr. Raiji as chairman, has been appointed to frame rules and regulations for the Mandal.

During the last week the city had the honor of a visit from Hakim Ajmalkhan of Delhi. In the course of a lecture delivered by him, Hakim Ajmalkhan referred to the gross injustice meted out to Turkey, and asked his Mahomedan friends to rise from their sleep, and pass a firm resolution not to Cooperate with the Government that failed to fulfil their pledges.

SEVA MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Seva Mandal, Surat, a Tutorial Class for special instructions in Art and Industry has been opened from the 6th instant. at the instance of Mr. Parekh, the agent of the Surat Industrial Bank. Pandit Gurudattasinghji of Ravalpindi, who has earned a name by his well-known Scientific experiments in various parts of Gujerat, has agreed to impart instructions to students and others who join the class. Nearly 100 students are attending the class, and taking great interest in the experiments performed by the Pandit, who takes up useful homely experiments specially interesting to students. Some of the experiments performed by him are such as students can successfully perform at home, on most economic lines.

RAPID PROGRESS OF N. C. O.

The Non-Cooperation movement is making rapid progress in the diherent Talukas of Surat District. That a larger section of the district are against sending any representative to the Councils, becomes clear from the poor voting registered in the District. Only 3,323 out of 18,064 have exercised their franchise.

In the matter of education also, the district is playing an important part. Very recently a National School was opened at Bulsar, by Mr. Vithalbhai Patel. The School will be managed by the Rashtriya Kelavni Mandal of Bulsar, 53 students have joined already and more are expected to join in the near future. The organizers are busy collecting funds, in order to secure a sound financial position. Their appeal for funds has met a tolerably good response, and they have got, till now, promises for than Rs. 5,000.

MR. SPOOR'S VISIT.

The Conference of the voters of this district is meeting this evening on the "Tilak Ground." The President-elect. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, accompanied by Mr. Ben Spoor, the Labour Member and other leaders arrived here this afternoon.

CALCUTTA STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

About 7,000 men of Messrs. Burn and Co.'s workshop at Howrah went on strike yesterday. They demand 50 per cent. increase of their wages. There was no disturbance yesterday.

Men of the New Central Juto Mill at Ghosery are still idle. No settlement is yet arrived at.

ON THE WRONG TRACK.

(M. K. G. IN "YOUNG INDIA")

Lord Ronaldshay has been doing me the favour of reading my booklet on Indian Home Rule which is a translation of Hind Swaraj. His Lordship told his audience that if Swaraj meant what I had described it to be in the booklet, the Bengalis would have none of it. I am sorry that Swaraj of the Congress resolution does not mean the Swaraj depicted in the booklet: Swaraj according to the Congress means Swaraj that the people of India want, not what the British Government may condescend to give. In so far as I can see, Swaraj will be a Parliament chosen by the people with the fullest power over the finance, the police, the military, the navy, the courts, and the educational institutions.

I am free to confess that the Swaraj I expect to gain within one year, if India responds, will be such Swaraj as will make practically impossible the repetition of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs, and will enable the nation to do good or evil as it chooses, and not be 'good' at the dictation of an irresponsible, insolent, and godless bureaucracy. Under that Swaraj the nation will have the power to impose a heavy protective tariff on such foreign goods as are capable of being manufactured in India, as also the power to refuse to send a single soldier outside India for the purpose of enslaving the surrounding or remote nationalities. The Swaraj that I dream of will be a possibility only when the nation is free to make its choice both of good and evil.

I adhere to all I have said in that booklet and I would certainly recommend it to the reader. Government over self is the truest Swaraj, it is synonymous with *moksha* or salvation, and I have seen nothing to alter the view that doctors, lawyers, and railways are no help, and are often a hindrance, to the one thing worth striving after. But I know that association with a satanic activity such as the Government is engaged in, makes even an effort for such freedom a practical impossibility. I cannot tender allegiance to God and Satan at the same time.

The surest sign of the satanic nature of the present system is that even a nobleman of the type of Lord Ronaldshay is obliged to put us off the track. He will not deal with 'he one thing needful. Why is he silent about the Punjab? Why does he evade the Khilafat? Can ointments soothe a patient who is suffering from corroding consumption? Does his Lordship not see that it is not the inadequacy of the reforms 'ha has set India aflame but that 't is the infliction of the two wrongs and the wicked attempt to make us forget them? Does he not see that a complete change of heart is required before reconciliation?

But it has become the fashion nowadays to ascribe hatred to non-cooperation'sm. And I regret to find that even Col. Wedgwood has fallen into the trap. I make bold to say that the only way to remove hatred is to give it disciplined vent. No man can —I cannot—perform the impossible task of removing hatred so long as contempt and despise for the feelings of India are sedulously nursed. It is a mockery to ask India not to hate when in the same breath India's most sacred feelings are contemptuously brushed aside. India feels weak and helpless and so expresses her helplessness by hating the tyrant who despises her and makes her crawl on the belly, lifts the veils of her innocent women and compels her tender children to acknowledge his power by saluting his flag four times a day. The gospel of Non-Cooperation addresses itself to the task of making the poople strong and self-reliant. It is an attempt to transform hatred into pity.

A strong and self-reliant India will cease to hate Bosworth Smiths and Frank Johnsons, for she will have the power to punish them and therefore the power also to pity and forgive them. Today she can neither punish nor forgive, and therefore helplessly nurses hatred. If the Musalmans were strong, they would not hate the English but would fight and wrest from them the dearest possessions of Islam. I know that the Ali Brothers who live only for the honour and the prestige of Islam, and are prepared any moment to die for it, will today make friends with 'he la ter Englishmen, if they were to do justice to the Khilafat which it is in their power to do.

I am positively certain that there is no personal element in this fight. Both the Hindus and the Mahomedans would today invoke blessings on the English if they would but give proof positive of their goodness, faithfulness, and loyalty to India. Non-Cooperation then is a godsend: it will purify and strengthen India; and a strong India will be a strength to the world as an India weak and helpless is a curse to mankind. Indian soldiers have involuntarily helped to destroy Turkey and are now destroying the flower of the great Arabian nation. I cannot recall a single campaign in which the Indian soldier has been employed by the British Government for the good of mankind. And yet, (Oh the shame of it!) India's Maharajas are never tired of priding themselves on the loyal help they have rendered the English! Could degradation sink any lower?

M. K. G.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR

Grand Clearance Sale

OF

New Stock of Boots and Shoes

From 5th December 1920 to 10th January 1921 a discount of annas two per Rupee will be allowed.

Rustom Khan & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Prag Mahal, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

SATURDAY, Dec. 18.

Fourth Convention of the Bombay Prsidency Students' Federation at the Marwady Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Students' meeting. Principal A. T. Gidwani and Prof. Kalelkar will speak on "Non-Cooperation in Education". Marwadi Vidyalaya 5-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Dec. 19.

Fourth Convention of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation at the Marwady Vidyalaya Hall at 11 a.m. (S.T.)

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Deeply regretted Dr. Dhondopant Atmaram Phaterfod, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in charge of Andheri Dispensary, son of late Atmaram Dajs (retired telegraph master Belgaum), died at Andheri on Sunday 5th instant, at the age of 48 years leaving behind him 2 sons 3 daughters. God may give peace to his resting soul.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Mr. Y. O. Bhandarker will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Samaj Girgaon on Sunday next at 5-30 p.m.

HIND SEVAK CRICKET CLUB.

The Second Annual Social Gathering of the Hind-Sevak Cricket Club was held on the 12th instant at Heera Baug Bombay.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY,

At a meeting of the General Board of the above Municipality on Friday, Dr. Dias was elected President in place of Rajaram Tukaram Padwal.

LOKA SHIKSHAN MANDAL.

The first annual gathering of the Mandal will be held near Kari Road Bridge on Sunday, next at 5 p.m., (S.T.) when Dr. M. B. Velkar will preside.

GHAT KOPAR STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the above union, a meeting will be held on Sunday next at 8-30 a.m. in the anva-Vidyalava Hall, when Mrs. Chanchal Banen will deliver a public lecture on. "The Place of Women in Society."

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, at The Bombay Presidency Association Rooms. On account of the irregularity in postal service, members will accept this as the only notice.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

The 18th Annual Gathering of the League will be held at the Prarthana Samaj Hall Girgaum, at 6-30 p.m. on Monday next. Prof. Patrick Geddes, F.R.S.E., will preside and deliver the annual address on "Sociology in Education."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Lecture:—Mr. Kaikhusro H. E. Tarapore B.A., will lecture at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this (Friday) evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Subject:—"Suffism: The Religion of Love."

The Lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

SETH JIJIBHOY D. KHETWADI BOYS' SCHOOL

A prize distribution of the Seth Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Khetwadi Boys' and Girls' School will take place on Sunday next at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of Vanita Vishram Sandurst Road, when the Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha will preside.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye B.Sc., M.A., Principal Ferguson College will deliver a lecture at the Institute on Tuesday the 21st December 1920 at 6-30 p.m. subject—"Number and Infinity." The Lecture is open to the public. Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan Bar-at-Law will preside.

STUDENTS' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Swarajya Sabha a meeting of students of Bombay will be held to-morrow at 5-30 p.m., at the Marwedi Vidyalaya, when Principal A. T. Gidwani of the Gujerat National College and Prof. Kalelkar of Satyagrahashram will speak on "Non Co-operation in Education." Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, will priside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS FEDERATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Branch will be held today at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the "Arya Bhavan" Hall to elect the Delegates for the Fourth Convention which comes off on Saturday and Sunday the 18th and 19th instant respectively. All wishing to become delegates are requested to attend punctually.

BABU PANNALAL JAIN HIGH SCHOOL.

The principal of the above school informs us that the staff and the students of the school had nothing to do with the meeting advertised to be held yesterday at the "Sandesh" office in connection with the "Turk-i-Mavalat" and that the students of the school resent the implication that they are in sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

STUDENTS MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Tark-I-Mavalat Sabha, Prof. N. S. Phadke of the Tilak National College Poona, will deliver a lecture on "Students and Non-Cooperation", at the premises of the "Sandesh" office 101 Khetwadi Lane. Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar will preside All are cordially invited to attend.

Meeting which were to be held on Saturday and Sunday have been postponed *sine die* on account of the sessions of the Students' Convention.

THE HINDU WIDOWS' HOME.

This institution has been founded and conducted by the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association for the benefit of Hindu widows desirous of remarriage. It is in charge of a resident Lady Superintendent, working under the supervision of Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar and Mr. P. B. Gothoskar. It is intended to give to the inmates some useful instruction pending marriage. Applications for admission should be made to the Superintendent, the Hindu Widows Home.

The Marwari Trades Association has passed a resolution, condemning the abusive language used by Mr. Onkarmul Jatia against their national leader at a meeting of shareholders of the Bengal Coal Company.

Babu Bisheshar Daib Srivastava, B.A. L.L.B., has been elected Chairman of the Lucknow Municipal Board.

B. S. N. CREW STRIKE ENDED

MEN ACCEPT AGENT'S CONCESSIONS.

The strike of the khalasis in the service of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company seems to have come to an end. A telegram was received by the Agents of the company yesterday from the deputation sent to the strikers, stating that the men were satisfied with the concessions offered by the Agents. The company was able to run one steamer yesterday and they hope to despatch another to-day for Mangalore.

VICTORIA DRIVER CONVICTED.

FOR REFUSING TO PLY FOR HIRE

At the Girgaum Police Court a bench of honorary Magistrates, presided over by Mr. A. K. Khatkhate, disposed of a case yesterday, in which a hack-victoria driver No. 1013, was charged with refusing to ply for hire.

It appeared that Mr. Hormazdya N. Bharucha, a reporter of the "Advocate of India" on the 3rd ultimo engaged the accused's victoria at Grant Road Tram-terminus while it was waiting at a Public Stand and asked him to drive towards the Cumballa Hill. The accused refused, saying that one of the shoes of his horse had gone off. Meantime, another victoria walla came there and said that he was the owner of the victoria and asked the accused to get out. The accused was then arrested by a police constable and taken to the police chowki where a Sergeant examined the horse and found that the shoes of the horse were quite all right and there was nothing wrong with them.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted. The Bench sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

ASSAULT ON A BAILIFF.

3 ACCUSED ACQUITTED: 1 CONVICTED.

At the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. G. K. Kheraz Sub-Inspector Hussanali charged Hirji Maisey, Cowasji Teisey, Khiraz Dewji and Versi Dewji with assaulting a public servant while in execution of his public duty, with rescuing accused No. 3 from lawful custody and with aiding and abeting each other in the Commision of the offences.

Messrs. Bahmansha Daruwalla, and Mohanlal Desai, pleaders, defended the accused.

It was alleged that Shapurji Framji a Small-Causes Court bailiff, accompanied by one Bhasmal Hirji, the judgment creditor in a suit against the third accused, went to the pehdi of the accused No. 1, where the accused No. 3 was employed, on the 5th ultimo. The bailiff went into the pehdi and informed the third accused that there was a case against him and that if he failed to pay the decretal amount he would arrest him. The third accused was then arrested and was asked to follow the bailiff to the Court, but when he came out the other accused dragged them both into a godown and assaulted the bailiff.

The defence was that the bailiff was a dealman who without saying anything or showing the warrant dragged the third accused out and while coming out they both fell down the steps and they did not know that Shapoorji was a bailiff. It was the outsiders who assaulted the bailiff, round whom there was a big crowd at the time. Shapoorji did not complain of assault to the police sepoy who was brought on the scene. It was merely an after thought on the part of the bailiff to accuse the first accused, the employee of the accused No. 3, and the accused No. 2 and 4 were only among those collected at the place when accused No. 3 was arrested.

On the evidence his worship discharged accused Nos. 1, 2 and 4 and convicted and sentenced the third accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or to suffer hard labour for one month.

LATE MR. SAIKH FAIZULLABHAI LUKMANJI.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Shaikh Faizullabhai Lukmanji, B.A. The deceased gentleman served as Headmaster of the Madrasa-i-Anjuman-i-Islam for nearly 25 years on a salary which was a pittance compared with his high academical qualifications and vast learning. His rare instance of self-sacrifice in the cause of Muslim education. He retired from the service of the Anjuman in 1914, and passed a secluded life at his residence in Kurla. He was an Arabic scholar and a mathematician. His work on Trigonometry was highly spoken of. The deceased was one of the oldest fellows of the Bombay University, as well as one of its examiners. He was also a member of the Civil and Military Examination Board. His high sense of morality and his pure and simple life set a worthy example to his many pupils. whose lifes and careers bore the im press of his own noble character, and the interest he took in their education had endeared him to all. He had a saintly personality, which commanded the respect and love of all those, who came in contact with him.

The Anjuman-i-Islam High School branch schools and Karimia Library were closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The elocution and Debating Society of the school convened an extraordinary meeting and passed, standing, the following resolutions, after which Fateha was offered:—

I. The members of the Elocution and Debating Society of the Anji-Isl. High School, Bombay, assembled in an extraordinary meeting to-day deeply mourn the loss of the late Mr. Faizullah Bhai, the retired Headmaster of the school, and most fervently pray that his soul may rest in peace and enjoy the bliss of the Heaven.

II. The Society further requests the President to kindly convey its heartfelt sorrow at the sad demise and sympathies to the bereaved family.

DECCAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Deccan Merchants' Association, Bombay, to start shortly Lok. Tilak Technical Library, in memory of the late Lok. Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Nearly ten thousand rupees have been subscribed up to now. The following are the names of the contributors:—

Messrs. K. A. Kunte Rs. 801, L. G. Mahajani Rs. 501, G. S. Waviker Rs. 501, S. K. Padhye Rs. 501, W. G. Wadeker Rs. 501, K. D. Khote Rs. 501, K. H. Kabur Rs. 300, G. S. Sardesai Rs. 275, K. T. Dongree Rs. 400. (Worth books), K. B. Joshi Rs. 251, S. R. Khopker Rs. 251, D. S. Kamtker Rs. 251, V. H. Gokhle Rs. 251, G. N. Potdar Rs. 251, G. S. Mhasker Rs. 251, G. S. Ranade Rs. 201, D. S. Diwasker Rs. 251, P. D. Vaidya Rs. 251, Achute Shanker Rs. 201, P. Shamarao Rs. 151, M. K. Gurnji Rs. 51, J. D. Gogate Rs. 151, D. B. Kelker Rs. 125, H. K. Gokhle Rs. 101, Narhar Pandurang Rs. 101, M. D. Bhat Rs. 101, A. B. Kolhatker Rs. 101, A. B. Modake Rs. 101, A. K. Ekabote Rs. 101, D. R. Naik Rs. 101, T. N. Karnik Rs. 101, A. S. Padalikar Rs. 101, Nilkantarao Mahajan Rs. 101, K. N. Lele Rs. 101, Gurjar Vaidya Rs. 51, Shanker Balvant and Co. Rs. 51, V. B. Potdar Rs. 51, V. K. Ranade Rs. 51, N. M. Ghotwadeker Rs. 51, D. B. Barve Rs. 51, P. P. Agharker Rs. 51, W. B. Navarangay Rs. 51, Waman Gopal Rs. 51, S. R. Sardesai Rs. 25, Wamanrao Kapre Rs. 101, G. H. Deveker Rs. 100, Shriniwasrao Shiralker Rs. 151, G. B. Parmeker Rs. 101, K. D. Bhagwat Rs. 99, A. S. Kashikar Rs. 25, G. A. Paranjpay Rs. 51, B. M. Gohad Rs. 25, P. B. Sardesai Rs. 25, and K. R. Patwardhan Rs. 25.

WEDNESDAY'S FIRE

FIRE BRIGADE'S PLUCK.

Of the three buildings that were gutted on the night of Wednesday, one belonged to Mr. Haji Ahmed Haji Husham and was two-storied. Here the fire orginated as the ground floor was used as a show-room and the upper floor was used as a show-room and the upper furniture. When the fire broke out about 7-30 p.m., the alarm was given to the fire brigade people through a fire street alarm. Five streamers responded to the call and the concerted attack on the fire brought about its control in about two hours time. The other two buildings belonged to the City Improvement Trust and one of them was used as a hardware and glass-ware shop; the third was used by Mr. Sorabji Cowasji as a store for hosiery and furniture. Had the fire brigade people not been able to localise the fire, it would have spread havoc in the surrounding locality which is one of the main places of Indian trade.

FIRE AT PAREL.

A fire broke out at Parel yesterday afternoon burning down some jawli huts. At first it was heand that the conflagration was serious, but fortunately the fire ended soon. In about half-an-hour's time the fire was got under.

AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK.

Standing rabi crops are generally suffering from want of sufficient moisture. Cotton crops were slightly damaged by rats in parts of Ahmedabad and West Khandesh. Harvesting of kharif crops and sowing of rabi are in progress. Picking of cotton continues. The supply of fodder was sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Thar Parkar Broach, the Deccan, Belgaum and Bijapur. The supply of water for drinking was sufficient except in parts of Thar Parkar, Broach, Deccan and Belgaum. Water for irrigation was insufficient in parts of Sind, Kaira Broach, Surat, Nasik, Satara, Poona and the Karnatak. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in Ahmednagar where it is deteriorating. Prices of food grains are fluctuating.

The numbers in receipt of relief in the Ahmednagar District during week ending 4th December 1920 were as follows:—

Test works 1598; Relief works 5,506, Dependants 920; Gratuitous relief 5,872

PLAGUE DEATHS.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 4th December 1920:—

Bombay City (a) 2; West Khandesh District 9; East Khandesh District 13; Kolaba District 1; Poona District—Poona Town 2; Belgaum District (b) 11(b) Dhawar District 50, Bijapur District 0; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 70; Savanur State 0. total 198; Total, corresponding week of 1919 250.

MR. P. B. JOSHI.

Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, the Maratha scholar and poet, has been ill for the last three or four weeks. During the last week his illness had taken a serious term and much anxiety was felt about his recovery. We are, however, glad to learn that the old scholar has been improving in health. The illness appears to have been caused by the over-exertion which Mr. Joshi was obliged to undergo in connection with the following literary works:—

(1) A comprehensive instroduction to the Life and Philosophy of Yajnanalkya.

(2) A historical sketch of the origin and development of the Marathi language and literature

(3) Life of Bajirao I. in Marathi verses (half finished).

(4) A handbook of Hinduism (half finished).

The introduction has been written at the request of Prof. Acharya, M.A. of the Wilson College, who has been editting and publishing Mr. Joshi's paper on Yajnavalkya, which was read at the First Oriental Conference, Poona.

It throws a new light on several important points. For instance, hitherto very little has been known about the origin and identity of the Yandheyas who had established a republican form of Government in the 3rd century. This point has been solved and satisfactory explanation has been given he Mr. Joshi in his new work as to why the Yandheyas had the figure of a stay and a holy man on their coins. The chronology and identity of charaka, the highest authority on Indian Medical Science, has been discussed and established; and valuable information has been given from ancient Sanskrit literature showing the connection which India had with Egypt and Caledonia and the influence which India had on their civilation and culture.

POSTAL NOTICES.

With immediate effect Delivery Centres in the Delivery area of Parel P. O. are abolished and two regular house to house deliveries of unregistered correspondence are made at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily except on Sundays and Post Office holidays when only one delivery at 10-30 a.m. will be made.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Karva will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Friday the 17th instant instead of on the 16th Idem as previously notified.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

NEW GIRLS' SCHOOL AT WADHWAN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WADHWAN CITY, Dec. 15.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of Bai Ladkibai Angle Vernacular Girls' School to be built by Sheth Jagjiwan Oojamshi Mulji at an approximate cost of Rs. 35,000 in memory of his late mother, was performed this morning amidst scenes of great enthusiasm by H. H. the Thakore Saheb Shri Jorawarsinhji in a very largely attended meeting held in a specially erected Shamiana. Amongst those present were Captain and Mrs. Hen stock, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts of Talukdari Girasia School, Mr. Mohanlal Jiwanlal Barrat-Law, besides the state and agency officers and the town gentry. Sheth Jagjiwan made an interesting speech, in the course of which he made useful suggestions regarding female education and hoped that the institution will have the service of really efficient teachers. He thanked his Highness for the munificient gift of land and hoped that he will continue to evince the same interest in the welfare of the institution. The Thakore Saheb after laying the foundation stone of the building made a speech befitting the occasion, and announced certain scholarships and certain further concessions for the institution. The guests were then garlanded and after *pan sopari* was distributed the gathering dispersed amidst great cheers.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

QUESTION OF FEES THROWN OUT.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholker presiding, when Dr. R. T. Nariman's proposition that it was desirable that certain fees should be paid to councillors for attending meetings was discussed for some time. It was urged that members of the Standing Committee, who were paid a fee were more regular in their attendance, although the same members did not care to attend Corporation meetings. Ultimately the proposition was thrown out on the ground that members did not do the work in a mercenary spirit. The Corporation also discussed the question of the appointment of a medical officer to the Imamwada Maternity Home, but without coming to a decision they adjourned. The whole time officer formerly in charge of the Home was Mrs. Easdon of Lahore and there was a good deal of hot discussion on the last occasion. in the result that the Commissioner undertook to persuade Mrs. Easdon to resign her appointment.

FEES FOR COUNCILLORS.

Dr. R. T. Nariman moved:

That the Corporation are of opinion that in view of frequent recent recurrences of a want of quorum at the Corporation's meetings, it is desirable that certain fees be allowed to Councillors for attending to Corporation's meetings, and that this matter be referred to Procedure Rules Committee for consideration and report within three months. (2) That the Secretary is hereby authorised to bring the report, as soon as it is ready before the Corporation at any of its adjourned meetings.

He did not want the members to work for mercenary motives, but owing to the want of quorum from which they suffered so many times he was compelled to bring forward such a motion. There were members who always attended the meetings of the Standing Committees, which paid fees, and not those of the Corporation where they did not get anything. One member who had attended all the meetings of the Committee had only attended seven meetings of the Corporation out of 81. People wanted to attend company meetings rather than meetings of the Corporation where they did not get anything. Even in the House of Commons there was better attendance after the members began getting a salary. The Bombay Corporation which had an income of Rs. 22 crores per year could well afford to pay their members. The city was expanding and the work was increasing and he thought it would be difficult in the future more and more to find a quorum.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, seconding, said he had done so because he wanted a thorough discussion of the whole question. What was good for the west might not be good for the east. Instead of payment to members he wanted more and more stringent rules for the purpose of competting the members' attendance at the meetings. If people could not spare time for the work of the Corporation, they should not come there at all. Those who wanted remuneration were not fit persons to grace the chairs in the Corporation. He would not be sorry if the motion were thrown out, but what he wanted was to have a thorough discussion of the question.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said because they talked much and did little, members were rather averse to attend the meetings regularly. He did not like that members should be paid and he would bring a motion to apply that rule to the members of the Standing Committee.

Mr. J. A. Wadia thought the reduction of quorum was a better plan than payment of fees to the members. Perhaps when they had a house of 100 members they would be able to get a quorum.

Mr. P. Y. Marzban said they had vested much time in discussing such a worthless question.

As closure was moved the motion was put to vote and declared lost by a large majority.

IMAMWADA MATERNITY HOME.

The Corporation then considered the report of the Medical Committee regarding the Imamwada Maternity Home. It might be stated that Mrs. Easdon was appointed medical officer of this Home and the question was referred to a Committee after a warm discussion. Mrs. Easdon resigning in the meantime at the request of the Commissioner. The Committee had recomended:—

"(1) That Dr. Mrs. Dadabhoy be appointed Honorary Consulting Lady Doctor to all the Municipal Maternity Homes or if she will accept the post on reasonable terms as a wholetime Municipal servant that she should be appointed paid Lady Superintendent of the Homes and also directed to perform such other general duties as the Health Officer may consider suitable for a Lady Doctor of her high qualifications, (2) that the Imamwada Maternity Home be placed under the charge of a wholetime qualified Lady Doctor, (3) that an endeavour should be made to find her quarters in the Home and that if that be impossible as near as possible to the Home, and (4) that the Commissioner be requested to arrange for a place where the Doctor's quarters and the Home could be accommodated."

Mr. C. V. Mehta moved that the report be adopted. He said they thus have a full time doctor and for the sake of the patients. The intentions of the donors were that the women of the locality should get the best attention of a wholetime officer at any time of the day and night.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded.

Dr. Master moved an amendment that the report be recorded; that Dr. Dossibai be appointed first physician to the Maternity Home, giving her the assistance of a full time second physician Dr. Dossibai to attend the House every day for an hour or so to supervise the work of the institution and to render any assistance that might be wanted.

Mr. P. J. Marzban seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. A. Wadia combatted the contention of Dr. Master that simply because Dr. Dossibai was a Parsi they should make an exception in her case. Because she had given her services for he would like her to open a Home herself and the Corporation would then be willing to help her. But he did not like differential treatment for this Home, and for Dr. Dossibai.

Mr. Kamdar did not like the report to be adopted. He accordingly moved as amendment that the report be recorded; that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation were of opinion that Dr. Dossibai be appointed medical officer in charge of the Home in the terms of her letter and that they were also of opinion that there was no necessity for appointing a full time medical officer for the Home.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy seconded.

The Corporation then adjourned the discussion of the question till to-day.

BUCKINGHAM MILL DISTURBANCE.

LABOUR UNION STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 16.

The correspondence between Buckingham Mill authorities and the Labour Union has been published. A statement submitted to the mill authorities by the Labour Union signed by about fifty worme nepudiates the allegation that the present situation is brought about by the civil advice of the politicians.

The workmen put forward as an essential condition for satisfactory settlement that the Union as now constituted must be recognised. Management should take steps to have the gagging order and law suit against Mr. Wadia and others withdrawn and that there ought not to be penalising of any sort either of operatives in general or any individual operative in particular.

In reply to the above Mr. Bentley Manager of the Buckingham Mills, says that the management is prepared and has always been ready to recognise the Labour Union in Madras provided the constitution does not include and person outside the workers. As to the second condition the management will not consider it and are surprised and regret the terms in which the injunction is referred to. As to the third condition the management must insist upon a complete freedom and authority to regulate working of its own business and this right was recognised in the correspondence which took place between the management and the Labour Union in October last.

FIRING AT MADRAS.

"MEASURE OF SELF-PROTECTION."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 16.

A propos the official report of the Commissioner of Police with regard to the attack on the police on the 9th inst. by workmen of the Buckingham Mills and the circumstances in which the orders were given to open fire on their assailants, a Government order states that the narrative thus furnished indicates that this extreme action was forced upon the police as a measure of self-protection and it was postponed until the last moment consistent with the safety of the party and the actual firing was strictly limited to necessitated of the case. Much as His Excellency in Council regrets the loss of life involved it is clear to him that the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner exercised wise and humane discretion in the discharge of a most unpleasant duty and that men under their command are to be commended for self-restraint displayed and discipline observed in circumstances involving great provocation and grave personal danger. The police report which is also published for public information sets out circumstances which led up to a concerted attack on the police on the 9th necessitating opening of fire by the police on in view of the organised and repeated stone-throwing. The report conclusively shows that the situation was a grave one and the firing of three shots in time saved lives of many men. The report says "had the Commissioner delayed longer, the proximity and attitude of the crowd would have necessitated the police opening fire by volley."

USE OF FIRE-ARMS BY MADRAS POLICE.

PROTEST MEETING OF MADRAS CITIZENS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar presiding, resolutions expressing horror and indignation at resort to fire arms by the police on the 9th instant in helping to take workmen to Buckingham mills resulting in the death of two innocent boys and serious injuries to many others, expressing sympathy with the relatives of the two deceased and the injured, characterising the order of the Madras Government dated the 15th December as a onesided and irregular expression of opinion based on police officers' report and appointing a committee to report on the occurrence of the 9th instant and the conduct of police were passed.

BOMMIDI RAILWAY DISASTER.

FULLER PARTICULARS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

In connection with the raiway disaster at Bommidi, the official report says that 35 persons were killed and that the 34 injured were taken to the hospital at Tirupattur and it is understood three of them have since died. Six persons including the guard of the train, who were seriously injured were brought to Madras and admitted into the General Hospital. Through running of trains was resumed from to-day.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(Saturday, 18th December, 1920.)

The following are the Handicaps for Saturday's Races at Mahaluxmi:—

THE DECEMBER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Crushed Glass 9/0; The Plough 8/12 Forfeit Lass 8/10; Trestan 8/9; Beckhampton 8/9; Liberty 8/6; Belle Syme 8/4; Murmansk 8/4; Glass Rock 8/3; Viola 8/3; Tagamor 8/2; Mimi 8/1; Cyanite 7/13.

THE WAVERTREE HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

We Two 10/2; Aleli 8/12; Penny Pie 8/10; Johnnie H 8/10; Cyanite 8/8; Tagamor 8/7; Plaxtol 8/1; Gipey's Advice 8/0; Love Glass 7/12; Oregon Pine 7/10; Pine Park 7/9; Lemon 7/5; Checkmate 7/3.

THE STOCKTON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Belle Voyageuse II 9/5; Oregon Pine 9/2; Mossley 9/0; Checkmate 8/8; Elyra 8/3; Miss Goodenough 8/3; Gladiator 8/2; Birthday Clothes 7/13; Gunda 7/12; Black Stone 7/7; White Simon 7/5; Hibernia 7/4; Another Night 7/4; Lively 7/3; Look Ahead 7/0

THE STOCKTON PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Sugarey Sam 9/2; Pine Park 9/1; Lemon 8/11; Laodicea 8/7; Buckbean 8/5; Barto 8/4; Mirabelle 8/3; Lucky Queen 8/3; Batten 7/10; Limehouse Lights 7/6; Mynden Chief 7/5; Easter Holiday 7/5; My Patsey 7/5; Kaleolah 7/4; Arles 7/2; Saunterer 7/0.

THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Bhookhri 9/4; Nevermind 9/0; Mechanic 8/13; Andolis 8/12; Fury 8/12; Peacemaker 8/7; Tiger 8/6; Dublin 8/5; Grey Renard 8/4; Taj 8/3; Aladdin 8/2; Golshan 8/0; Vershan 7/13; Shanavaz 7/9; Khaidan 7/9; Chrysanthemum 7/1.

Forfeits for the above races due if not struck out by 4 p.m. to-day.

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following are horses left in for the Second Extra Meeting, to be run at Mahalaxmi on Saturday, 18th December. First race starts at 2-15 p.m.:

THE DECEMBER PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Crushed Glass 9/0, The Plough 8/12, Forfeit Lass 8/10, Trestan 8/9, Beckhampton 8/9 Belle Syme 8/4, Viola 8/3, Mimi 8/1, Cyanite 7/13.

THE WAVERTREE HANDICAP. Distance 1 mile.

Penny Pie 9/0, Johnnie H. 9/0, Tagamor 8/11, Plaxtol 8/5, Love Glass 8/2, Pine Park 7/13.

(Top weight accepting being under 9st it is raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE STOCKTON PLATE Div. I.) Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Belle Voyageuse II 9/5, Oregon Pine 9/2, Mossley 9/0, Checkmate 8/8, Elyra 8/3, Miss Goodenough 8/3, Gladiator 8/2 Birthday Clothes 7/13, White Simon 7/5, Hibernia 7/4, Another Night 7/4, Lively 7/3, Look Ahead 7/0

Division II: Sugarey Sam 9/2, Pine Park 9/1, Lemon 8/11, Laodicea 8/7, Buckbean 8/5, Barto 8/4, Mirabelle 8/3, Easter Holiday 7/5, My Patsey 7/5, Kaleolah 7/4 Saunterer 7/0.

THE BYCULLA PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Mechanic 9/0, Andolis 8/13 Fury 8/13, Peacemaker 8/8, Tiger 8/7, Dublin 8/6, Grey Renard 8/5, Aladdin 8/3, Vershan 8/0, Sharavaz 7/10, Khailan 7/10, Chrysanthemum 7/2.

(Top weight accepting being under 8st. it is raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. (Div. I. Distance 5 furlongs, (On the round Course).

Mumtaz 7/12, Magdala 8/10, Honeysuckle 7/12, Spinner 9/0, Milliner 8/10, Wafadhar 8/6 Tunis 9/0, Guinea Gold 8/10 Crescent 8/2 Imkin 8/6 Shahin 8/10, Last Day 8/2, Himat 8/6, All Clear 7/12 Battleaxe 9/0, Blue Diamond 9/0, Sugger 8/10, Grey Gazelle 9/0, Nasarala 8/2, and Financier 9/0

THE HAMADAN PLATE. (Div II). Distance 5 furlongs (On the round course).

Shama 8/2, Abadan 8/10, Moderate 8/2, Karam 8/2, Aligarh 9/4, White Rose 7/7, Aeroplane 8/2, Moon 8/6, Centry 8/10, Ayala 7/12, Hindoostan 8/10, Austerlitz 8/2 Bluey Lee 9/0, Gold Coin 8/10, Ambush 9/0, Paymaster 9/5 Cartridge 9/0, Deenar 7/12, Rajkumar 9/0 and Sammy 9/3.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance 5 furlongs, (On the round course).

Trade Mark 9/3, Jerwan 8/6 Sir Richard 8/2, Roomi 8/6, Cummer 9/0, Plaint 8/13 Velvet 8/2, Peace Day 8/6, Duke of Sparta 9/0 Hawaad 8/2, Prince Charlie 8/10, Clasher 8/10, Spark 9/3, The Grafter 8/10, Surhan 7/12; Balance 7/12; Lord Belmore 9/0; Mighty Atom 8/2 and Darley 8/10.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that entries for the Bombay, 3rd Extra Meeting close to-morrow Friday, 17th December 1920, at 4 p.m.

MUSLIM PRINTING PRESS SECURITY FORFEITED.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S METHODS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 15.

The Punjab Government has forfeited under the Press Act, the security of Rs. 2,000 deposited by the keeper of the Muslim Printing Press, where the "Zemindar" newspaper is printed on account of an article on the Lieutenant-Governor's speech published in the issue of the "Zemindar" dated 19th November 1920, as in the opinion of the Local Government the said article is likely or may have a tendency to bring into hatred or contempt the Government established by law in British India or to incite disaffection towards the said Government and to bring into hatred or contempt British soldiers, being His Majesty's subjects in British India. All copies of this issue of the paper has also been forfeited.

DAIMLER. ROVER.
40 & 45 H.P. 12 H.P
"NIHIL NISI OPTIMA."
The name of the Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd., the oldest firm of Automobile Engineers in India, is and always has been the Criterion of the very best in Motor Cars and Lorries.
PEUGEOT. COMMER.
20/18, 14/32, 25/70 H.P. Net Loads 2, 3, 3½ and 5 Tons.
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
Tele: 457. Teleg: "CHALO."

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.
AUTHORISED CTPITAL .....Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs. 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 1,18,68,425
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, etc.
AGENCIES.
Bombay .....Tata Sons, Limited.
Calcutta .....Tata Sons, Limited.
Calcutta .....J. F. Madan.
Karachi .....Jamsed N. R. Mehta.
Colombo .....H. L. De Mel & Co.
Colombo .....Henderson & Co.
East Africa .....Narandas Rajaram & Co.
Poona .....H. H. Tavaria.
London ...Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd.
Representatives wanted in many of the Principal Mofussil towns and the usual commission agency terms will be paid to authorised Agents.
J. REID HYDE,
General Manager

TILES & MARBLE
THE BOMBAY TILE MART
Gulamali Gulamhusein & Co.
21, Bank St., Fort, Bombay.
FLOORING, DADO & STABLE TILES
METALLIC CEILINGS, MARBLES,
CEMENTS,
Largest Stock Lowest Prices.

—WANTED—
LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING DISTRICTS :—
AHMEDABAD
KAIRA
PANCHMAHAL
BROACH
SURAT
THANA
Very libral terms to a man giving good guarantee of business,
Apply to—Box No. 1310,
% "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.
MAZAGON ROAD, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
IN GOVERNMENT LIST,
Constructional and General Engineers. Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmith and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasures,
14-13, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Telegrams: HOXID, Bombay. Work Telephone: No. 2154.
Reg. Office Tel. 784.

AN OPPORTUNITY
FOR
SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS DYEING FACTORIES, TANNERIES, LEATHER WORKS.
Send us your after-war orders now and leave the rest to us
We are importers & stockists of
Chemicals of all kinds
Colours and Dyestuffs,
Sizing Stores,
Tanning Materials,
Leather Goods for Textile purposes,
Bobbins and Shuttles,
Paper—Craft, Packing and Casing.
N. BHUTA & CO.
2, HAMMAN STREET,
Telephone No. Tele. Add.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS & PLATES GLASS, WITH THE
GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
13-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE

PUBLIC LECTURE.
Under the joint auspices of the SWARAJYA SABHA, INDIAN HOME RULE LEAGUE and the NATIONAL UNION.
A PUBLIC LECTURE.
Will be delivered by
Mr. A. T. GIDWANI, Principal, National College, Ahmedabad and Prof. D. B. KALELKAR of Satyagraha Ashram on
"NON-COOPERATION IN EDUCATION."
in English and Marathi respectively
ON SATURDAY, THE 18th Instant.
at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.),
at the
MARWADI VIDYALAYA COMPOUND.
Sandhurst Road.
Mr. MARMADUKE PICTHALL will preside.
UMAR SOBANI,
S. G. BANKER,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries,
Swarajya Sabha, Bombay.
All are cordially invited to attend.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Agha Khan's Warning	8
Mr Devlin Cooperator	8
NOTES OF THE DAY	8
FOREIGN NEWS.	
Reuter's Telegrams	9
Letter from America	13
Indian Telegrams ..... 7, 9, 10 & 11.	
BOMBAY & PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Govt. Gazette	
Bombay Corporation	7
Bombay Bank Defalcations	10
Cochin News	11
GENERAL NEWS.	
Lala Lajpat Rai at Aligarh	10
SPECIAL ARTICLES.	
N. C. O. & Its Critics	11
On the Wrong Track	6
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	7
SPORTING NEWS	7
COMMERCIAL	5
SHIPPING	5
THE WEATHER	5
CORRESPONDENCE	10
Opinions of the Day	12

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, December 17, 1920.

THE AGHA KHAN'S WARNING.

In a pamphlet entitled "British Policy in the East," H. H. the Agha Khan urges the necessity of the immediate withdrawal of the British armies of occupation largely composed of Indian troops from Mesopotamia, Persia and elsewhere in the interests of the British Empire and from the point of view of a British imperialist. He also strongly condemns the tenour of the Esher Committee's report. He writes:—

The report of the Esher Committee on the army in India has caused very deep anxiety to me, and, I am sure, to all Indians. Our anxiety has been deepened by the prevalent rumour that many of the larger recommendations of the report, as well as the new principles it seeks to lay down regarding permanent Indian military participation in operations in the Near and Middle East, are to be accepted and adopted forthwith. All my life I have been a convinced and serious believer in the importance, not only to Great Britain and to India, but also to mankind and to civilisation at large, of strengthening the true links which unite India to the British Empire. I believe in the development and growth of India into a vast self-governing and free Asiatic Dominion, attached to Great Britain and the other Dominions by the ties of a common Sovereignty and flag, and by a community of political, economic be idle to conceal the fact that ever since the Armistice most Indians who think as I do have had their faith and their hopes constantly and increasingly shocked."

His Highness sees in the Esher Report a definite intention to place India henceforth in a military position towards Great Britain in which Indian lives and material resources may be freely used for exploits which do not concern India at all, and may be even diametrically opposed to India's interests and feelings—a position which would never certainly be accepted by any of the other great Dominions in the Empire, and is therefore contrary to the avowed British policy of raising India to the rank of a self-governing Dominion. Although his Highness does not actually say so, the essence of Dominion self-government is the control of the Dominion army, or at any rate a veto on its use for any purpose other than defence of the Dominion; and the statement is implied in his remarks. He goes on to describe the reckless folly, from an imperial point of view, of certain of the present British adventures in the Near East.

While we are in substantial agreement with every word which he has written, we are at a loss to understand why he has omitted to write certain other words, which seem to us essential to the full presentment of the problem. While, he describes the Arab point of view regarding Mesopotamia, why has he disregarded Palestine and Syria? Why does he take the part and not the whole? The Arab point of view is one and indivisible for all the Arabic-speaking provinces of the Ottoman Empire and it is based on pledges given by accredited representatives of the Government of the British Empire during the war, when Arab help was a desideratum. And why has His Highness failed to mention altogether the Turkish point of view, which is that of the majority of Indian Muslims, and we have reason to believe, also of H. H. the Agha Khan? Why has he left out all mention of the Ottoman Khilafat which is as dear to the majority of Arabs, as it is to the majority of Indian Muslims? Probably H's Highness wished to concentrate upon a single point of manifest importance, on which Englishmen and Indians can agree; he is a very capable diplomatist; but the Indian nation at this moment is impatient of diplomacy, and will be disappointed by his avoidance of certain topics. And we must say that, without a word of the Khilafat question, his pamphlet impresses us as "Hamlet" without the Dane. Indeed, it strikes us generally as a little behind the times especially in its references to Indian feeling, so much so that we are led to imagine that it was written before the terms of peace with Turkey were announced, while His Highness with the rest of the Islamic world still thought that England's solemn promise would be kept.

We would not even seem by the above remarks to minimise the importance of this little work nor the excellence of its purpose. The employment of Indian troops on foreign service for a purpose utterly abhorrent to the sentiment of the majority of Indians constitutes indeed a grievance of which it is the duty of all Indians who have any influence to warn the Government; for it involves an obious injustice, and all injustice is a danger to the State. The Agha Khan does not mince matters on this subject. He says plainly:

If Bolshevism ever becomes dangerous to India it will be partly due to the mistakes of British policy. To fritter away men and money in other Eastern lands is to create in India the discontent in which Bolshevist propaganda flourishes. There will be danger if India comes to the conclusion that those of her sons who went to defend liberty in France and Belgium in 1914 have merely established a precedent for the use of Indian troops to destroy such liberties as may be left in Central and Western Asia. A discontented India, mistrustful of British promises, is Bolshevism's only chance.

Our only quarrel with the words is that they seem to us quite out of date. They warn us against a state of things which is already present. We disagree, however, with the author's prediction that that state of things is the danger. The Indian nation still relies on British honour and British promises. The very Non-Cooperation movement is a proof of that. Mr. Gandhi only asks that British honour—the faith which Indians had in British justice, and good faith—shall be reestablished by the redress of certain wrongs which are dishonourable not to Indians but Englishmen. The repression of the agitation by strong measures: that is the only present "danger" we perceive. Indians are still hoping against hope for the redress of all their wrongs in Fiji, in East Africa, in Turkey, Mesopotamia and at home. Only when Indians lose that lingering hope in British justice, which is expressed in non-cooperation at this chance in India,, not "partly", as the Agha Khan considers, but, as we think, wholly owing "to the mistakes of British policy."

MR. DEVLIN COOPERATOR

"The almost incredible incident" which disgraced the House of Commons on November 22, when the hon. member for Belfast was attacked by an excited Coalition Unionist, should serve as an eye-opener to the Co-operationists and the ultra-Constitutionalists in India. In Ireland, the only section, outside the Protestant Counties, that has been at all friendly to the British connection is the Nationalist or Parliamentary Party, organised by Parnell. Since the days of John Redmond's leadership, the party has valiantly stuck to "Constitutional methods" of political agitation. When Great Britain entered the great World War for what was ostensibly declared the vindication of the cause of Justice and Righteousness, Irish Nationalists, laying aside their political differences, and forgetting for the moment the wrongs inflicted on Ireland, co-operated with the British in successfully fighting the enemy. Notwithstanding the postponement of the operation of the Home Rule Act, they remained firm in their conviction that Britain would at long last fulfil her pledges, and make amends to Ireland when the War was over; while the majority of Irishmen, smarting under a sense of constant wrongs, insults and provocations, which they had suffered at the hands of Englishmen and Ulstermen, driven to desperation by "the infidelity of England," turned Sinn Fein, and vowed to have nothing more to do with England whom they openly regarded as civilisation's enemy. The position of the Nationalists became worse, perhaps worse than that of the present-day Moderates and Ultra-Constitutionalists in India is among their own people. At the last Parliamentary elections, Sinn Fein swept the country, and the Nationalists were practically annihilated at the polls, save a few like Mr. Devlin, all for their trust in England and her statesmen. Sinn Feiners established their own Republican Government, organised their own army, police and law courts, and withdrew all co-operation from the British Government. Although, by a clever manipulation of news, in which the British Government has become a past master, people in this country have been hearing only one side,—and that the interested side—the Sinn Feiners seem to have succeeded rather well in constructive statesmanship and effective organisation, and are the only Power in the country. It is obvious, in spite of the complacent assurances of a bewildered Irish Secretary, that the Sinn Feiners have reduced "the Army of Occupation" to the unenviable position of the besieged in hostile country. It must have required considerable pluck in the handful of Nationalists, sandwiched as they are between an overwhelming majority of Sinn Feiners and the super-Imperialists of Ulster, to have maintained their faith in the efficacy of constitutional methods.

In India, circumstances differ somewhat from those of Ireland. Here we have, as in Ireland, a small patch of Englishmen "more English than the English themselves," but we have also our Moderates, who bear no resemblance to the Irish Nationalists. They are a class apart, cast in the mould of Government House. The Indian Nationalists, who form the vast bulk of the people, are not Sinn Fein either in temperament or methods, though in political doctrine there is some resemblance. The Indian Nationalists are like the Irish Nationalists, with this difference that after long experience the former have come to believe in the doctrine of Non-Cooperation with the British administration of this country as the surest remedy against the doctrine of "Martial law and no d——d nonsense", which is Dyerism and O'Dwyerism. The true significance of Indian Non-Cooperation lies in this that it is an "assertion by the Indian people that they are mentally and spiritually free" from the century-long thraldom imposed upon them by British Imperialism; and is the direct result of certain actions of the British Government. "Until you redress the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs, we have nothing to do with you": that is the first standpoint of Non-Cooperation.

"You may attempt to impose your rule upon us by force," the Indians are beginning to say, "but you cannot compel us to acquiesce in it by participation or co-operation in it. We do not recognise your authority, we challenge it, and by no deed of ours shall we acknowledge it. Even if you have the power to imprison us physically, our minds and spirits are free, self-reliant and unconquerable."

It is this attitude that the bureaucracy has tried to belittle by characterising it as "the most foolish of foolish dreams." It is very far from the present attitude of Sinn Fein, and only a more "foolish dream" on the part of the authorities can bring it nearer to that attitude. What between the Irish and the Indian Co-operators. Mr. Devlin is an Irish cooperator. He attends the House of Commons, which all Sinn Fein M.P.s have boycotted, and in the House he sticks up for his country's rights. "Though Mr. Devlin magnanimously forgave the cowardly attack of Major Molson and accepted a lame apology, the conduct of the Speaker and the members of the Government including the Prime Minister, was neither dignified nor worthy of Parliamentary traditions. Mr Devlin deserved something more than that for a personal assault within the sacred precincts of the House of Commons. As the Parliamentary correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" has observed:

"Immediately passions began to cool and the hubbub to abate. Now, it seemed, was the golden moment for which many members must have been impatiently waiting—for the Speaker to rise and direct the attention of the House to Major Molson's misconduct, for the Prime Minister to move the appropriate motion, for Mr. Asquith to second it, and for the House to vindicate its outraged dignity by unanimously passing it."

"Nothing of that kind happened."

The Irish Nationalists, despite the odds of their own countrymen have gone to Parliament, taken the oath of allegiance, and have been trying "to co-operate with Government when possible and criticise when necessary." Their ranks have been thinned, most of their followers having gone over to Sinn Fein, as a result of a series of disappointments and repeatedly broken pledges. And to-day, in the face of the life and death struggle that is going on in Ireland, they are trusted or tolerated neither by the Government nor by the majority of their own countrymen. And what is the position in India? It does not seem that the bureaucracy or its capitalist henchmen care a hang for the Moderates and Co-operationwallahs. There cannot be a more effective commentary on Anglo-Indian mentality than the observations of Sir F. O. Beaman, which we quoted the other day. In one place, ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court has the temerity to remark,

"The moderates and the extremists differ only in courage and candour; not in principle. Their common ground is 'dislike of being governed, and hatred of the white domination.' This is quite natural, but let it be clearly understood: Its logical conclusion is separation and the overthrow of British rule."

Can anyone forget the stolid indifference of "an overfretful and incompetent Bureaucracy" to the united voice of protest against the Rowlatt Legislation, which led to sober a politician as Mr. Jinnah to resign his membership, and characterize the Government capable of such folly, to use a mild term,—as one that has forfeited "its claim to be called a civilized Government?"

Notes of the Day.

Poor Mr. Montagu!

After the trouncing it got from Lord Sinha, the Indo-British Association has been lying low for a considerable time past. It is only Lord Sydenham and one or two of his henchmen in the House of Commons that are to be seen indulging in the pastime of Montagubaiting. The "Morning Post," of course, always keeps its columns open to the enemies of Mr. Montagu and the traducers of India, and the journal, on its own account, occasionally vents its spleen on the hated "Jew." But, for all their trouble, Mr. Montagu refuses to be drawn. He has adroitly turned the tables on his critics by retorting that he would decline to dictate to the Government of India how they should deal with Mr. Gandhi and other "agitators." These very critics had been raising a hue and cry that Mr. Montagu was intertering too much with the "men on the spot." Mr. Montagu's reply has naturally caused deep chagrin to the Sydenhamites and in anger they are predicting at sorts of calamities to the British Raj, if Mr. Montagu is allowed to continue in his post. The British life and property are now so insecure that British officers and officials are leaving their wives at home, and those who go find it difficult to insure their personal effects." We are sure if these forlorn officers and officials approach some of the Indian insurance companies they will find these latter only too willing to insure whatever effects these individuals may possess. It is by canards like the above that the enemies of Indian progress seek to stampede the British public and the India office into repression of the growing democracy of India. It will be an evil day for both Great Britain and India when their nefarious game succeeds.

Excess of Loyalty?

In issuing the following order the Gwalior Durbar has evidently allowed its zeal for the demonstration of its loyalty (?) to the Government of India to outrun its discretion:—

Notice to Devi Deyal, Vakil of Khachroad.
Whereas the legislative and judicial department has been informed that on the 13th June, 1920, you in collaboration with Ortka Sahai, Vakil, and Shankar Lal, son of the Station Master, Khachroad, went to the houses of the inhabitants of Khachroad and collected subscriptions for a memorial to the persons killed in the Punjab (the Jalianwala Bagh memorial).
And whereas information has also been received by telling the people that the Government had acted in the most cruel manner.
Now, therefore, on receiving the above-mentioned information, the Exalted Durbar on the 22nd July, 1920, has been pleased to express its displeasure at your conduct and to order that the sums of money realised from the people as subscriptions be returned to them.
You are also hereby informed that the Tahsildar at Khachroad has been informed to prepare a list of the subscribers and to recover from you the sums collected and return the same to the persons concerned. Take notice that on being ordered to do so, you are to pay to the said Tahsildar the same collected by you, so that they may be refunded.
The Exalted Durbar has also been pleased to order that for the future you are prohibited from collecting similar subscriptions; and in case you do so within the jurisdiction of the Gwalior State, you would be guilty of the offence of contravening the orders of the Exalted Durbar.

(Sd.) Abdul Karim Khan,
Member for Law and Justice.

No other State in India has thought it worth-while to interfere with the collections of subscriptions for the Jhallianwala Baug Memorial. Even the Government of India themselves, who were immediately concerned, detected no disloyalty in the movement. However, we do not think that the memorial would be any the poorer or less deserving for the loss of the subscriptions from the Gwalior State. It is enough to know that there are subjects of the "Exalted Durbar", who are of the opinion that the innocents massacred at the Baug are deserving of a memorial.

The Paper Currency Office Clerks.

We publish elsewhere a letter from a correspondent who signs himself "Sympathiser", but writes with the conviction of an actual sufferer, concerning the hardships endured by the clerks employed in the Paper Currency Office, Bombay, owing to the lowness of their pay in these hard times. He attributes their bad position in comparison with other clerks in Government service to the fact that they are "beyond the sphere of local tackling, the special hammer of Delhi being required" to strike off their existing chains. Our correspondent writes: "The Imperial Government have proved in some cases as obstinate as an elephant only to be goaded to move on application of the Ankusha. The state of clerks of the Paper Currency Office, Bombay, is just similar to the ants crushed with impunity underneath the foot of an elephant." Ants that can be crushed with impunity are obviously not in the position themselves to grasp or apply the Ankusha necessary to arouse the interest of the unthinking animal, which crushes them under its feet. And our correspondent seems to think that no one in the Bombay Presidency and therefore within hearing of the sufferers can assist them. There is no such functionary as a Tribune of the People in India or in England either, but the Press by laying grievances before the public has sometimes moved some kind-hearted ruler or official to assume that role up on behalf of the oppressed. And we sincerely hope that someone in authority will move upon behalf of the clerks in the Paper Currency Office, whose case, as stated by our correspondent, is a very hard one, and seems due to some Olympian oversight.

The Suburban Train Service.

There are at present two fast trains running from Kalyan to Bombay in the morning. But suburban traffic has so increased of late on the line further up that there is a widespread demand that there should be an earlier local train from Karjat to Kalyan and that on its arrival at the latter place it should be attached to one of the above fast trains to Bombay. Most of the passengers from Karjat are second class travellers and the Railway Company would do well to issue season tickets to these passengers. By meeting the two popular demands named above, the Company will be materially helping to draw away the surplus population of our congested city to healthier suburban areas.

The Case of Korea.

It is a decade since Korea was forcibly annexed to Japan. Since then the Japanese Government have been issuing periodical reports narrating the "wonderful" strides the Koreans are making in all the highways and byways of "civilisation" under Japanese tutelage. The world has also been asked to believe that the vast majority of the Koreans are thoroughly reconciled to the Japanese regime and are even enthusiastic about the same. But the independent testimony that has been forthcoming and the reports of constant disturbances have discounted those glowing official Japanese despatches a good deal and have gone to convince the world that the Koreans are still far from being reconciled to their lot. The latest revolt of the Korean nationalists appears to have been of considerable magnitude, to judge from the figures of casualties sustained and the number of surrenders. The Japanese, of course, are more than a match for them, possessing as they do all the latest weapons of destruction. The ruthlessness, with which the Japanese authorities carried out the work of "pacification", is evidenced in the huge Korean casualties and the destruction of their homes, churches and schools, in comparison with the almost insignificant total of Japanese casualties, and will send a thrill of horror through the observant world. Japanese censorship is strict, but it has not succeeded in convincing the outside world that the Japanese administration of Korea is distinguished by humanity. In course of time Japan may succeed in reducing the Korean nation to a state of utter helplessness and quiescence by systematic repression, but it will never be able to stamp out from the heart of the Korean people the longing for national freedom. Moreover, Japan herself will have to guard against being brutalised in the process of "pacification" of another people, in the same way as other "Imperial" nations

GOVT. OF INDIA ACT.

DRAFT RULES APPROVED IN COMMONS.

QUESTION OF APPLICABILITY TO BURMA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 16.

The House of Commons have approved the Draft Rules under the Government of India Act 1919, after the withdrawal of the amendment proposed by Commander Kenworthy that the rules should be made applicable to Burma. Commander Kenworthy contended that Burma should have exactly the same form of self-government as the rest of India, especially as there had been no lawlessness or unconstitutional agitation in Burma.

Sir J. D. Rees admitted that the Burmese were in all respects as worthy of enjoying the provisions of the Government of India Act as any part of India but thought that the Rules could not be applied to Burma till Burma had been declared a Governor's province.

Col. Yate strongly protested against the system of dyarchy being applied to Burma. He thought that the Burmese ought to be treated more like the Egyptians and said that if there was any question of new constitution for Burma, a mission ought to be sent out to consult the Burmese and ascertain their views.

Mr. Montagu declared that the amendment could not be accepted because it would wreck the Rules. He pointed out that Burma was not a Governor's province to which alone these Rules applied. He stated that Burma could be made a Governor's province by a notification under the Act. After prolonged discussion and careful inquiry his Council and the committee of the India Office concluded that it would be very difficult despite the efforts of the Government of India and the Government of Burma. No constitution, could be found for Burma which would be satisfactory in the long run, except something similar to the constitution for the provinces of India. He did not say that the same subjects should be transferred or that same principle for election should be applied without an inquiry, but there being difference of opinion between the Secretary of State in Council and the Government of India and the Government of Burma he could not contemplate that it would be at all possible to exercise the notification powers.

PROPOSED JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Montagu said that he hoped the next session to introduce a Bill with the object of bringing Burma into the scheme of constitutional reform. He hoped that Parliament at the beginning of the next session would agree to the appointment of Joint Standing Committee on Indian Affairs consisting of nine members of each House. He would not propose any member of the Government to serve on the Committee, while if the Bill passed the second reading. He proposed to refer it to the Committee. Consequently it would be Parliament that would decide.

Mr. Montagu continued that the scheme of Government of India and Government of Burma would be referred to the Standing Committee along with the Bill, if it passed second reading. He hoped to be able to convince the Committee that the principles of the scheme, which had been applied not because they liked it but because they thought it would be the best as a transitional measure for the other provinces of India, would be the best for Burma.

Mr. George Thorne asked for an assurance that the Bill would be introduced sufficiently early next session to ensure its passage during the session.

Mr. Montagu replied that he could only hope so.

NORTHERN FRONTIERS OF PALESTINE.

ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT REACHED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 16.

"The Times" understands that an Anglo-French agreement has been reached regarding the northern frontiers of Palestine. There will be no territorial extension of Palestine towards either the Litani river or the Yagmuk river but arrangements will be made whereby Palestine will have the use of certain waters outside her territory for irrigation and water power.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES BRCEU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 16.

The death of Sir Charles Bruce is announced.

The late Sir Charles Bruce, G. C. M. G., K. C. M. G., J. P., D.L.; was born in 1836. He was educated at Harrow; Yale University and in Germany. He filled many important educational posts. Was Lieut.-Governor of B. Ginava in 1885-93. Governor of the Windward Isles 1893-97. Governor of Mauritius 1897-1904. His Chief publications are Poems, 1865; the Broad Stone of Empire, 1910 besides numerous contributions to English and foreign reviews.

CABLE ITEM.

Sir A. C. Trevor left £9,853 sterling.

"DREAM COMES TRUE"

JAM SAHEB ON HOPES OF THE LEAGUE.

HIGHER HOPES OF FUTURE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Dec. 16.

The Maharajah of Nawanagar, interviewed by Reuter's representative, with regard to the work of the Assembly of the League emphasised that historic progress had been made in international affairs. The representatives of the nations had gained a new and comprehensive knowledge one another. He was quite certain that the delegates would separate with higher hopes for the future of the League than when they met. Indeed the hopes of the League had risen higher and higher and the idea of failure had gone even from the minds of the pessimists. The League of Nations was once a dream but the dream had come true and would become even truer in the future.

EUPEN-MALMEDY QUESTION

GERMANY DECLINES TO AGREE TO LEAGUE COUNCIL'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Dec. 16.

Geneva. The German Note to the League on the subject of the Eupen-Malmedy question declines to agree to the Council's decision on the subject and suggests intimidation in the plebiscite, which it therefore asks, should be declared invalid and says that a fresh plebiscite should be taken.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED IN ASSEMBLY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Dec. 16.

The Assembly unanimously adopted the resolution dealing with the constitution of the International Court of Justice with the provision that it shall be submitted to different Governments for ratification after which the Court will be called upon to decide disputes arising between the States.

U. S. COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE.

ANOTHER PLENARY SESSION TO AVOID DEADLOCK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Dec. 16.

Washington.—The Communications Conference should have ended yesterday, but another plenary session has been arranged for to-day in the hope of avoiding a deadlock on the subject of the German cables. Mr. Spurling, the Chief British delegate, sails for England to-day. The State Department has recognised the reasonableness of the British viewpoint, but it is understood, that the Department would have wished Britain to offer an advice to Japan, France and Italy to modify their standpoints, so as to enable the Conference to reach an agreement on the lines desired by the United States. Japan has been particularly adamant in refusing to discuss internationalisation of the Caroline Islands line.

AMERICAN COTTON PRODUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 16

Washington.—The Bureau's estimate of cotton production is 12,987,000 bales.

"TINO" STARTS FOR VENICE EN ROUTE FOR GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 16.

Lucerne.—Ex-King Constantine and family have left by an ordinary train for Venice en route for Greece.

MANSOHRA KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS ARRESTED BY FRONTIER PROVINCE GOVT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
Bombay, Dec. 15.

News has been received by the Khilafat office, Bombay, that formerly all papers of the Khilafat Committee, Mansohra, North Western Frontier were seized and taken away and subsequently a sum of Rs. 3,000 had been sent to the Bombay office as contribution towards the Khilafat fund. The members of the Mansohra Committee have been arrested and the money demanded back by the Deputy and Chief Commissioner, Frontier Province.

FIRES IN CORK.

STARTLING ALLEGATIONS.

UNOFFENDING CIVILIANS ROBBED, WHIPPED AND SHOT.

DEMAND FOR IMPARTIAL ENQUIRY REFUSED.

SIR H. GREENWOOD'S DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Dec. 16.

In moving the adjournment in the House of Commons last night Commander Kenworthy demanded an impartial inquiry into the occurrences in Cork.

Mr. Adamson supported the motion.

Sir Hamar Greenwood declared that the loss of life was more important than the loss of the buildings. Only one person, a woman looter, lost her life through fires. He repudiated the suggestion that the fires were caused by the forces of the Crown.

Sir Hamar Greenwood read a telegram sent to Commander Kenworthy from the Lord Mayor of Cork and the Sinn Fein members of the House of Commons, Messrs. Walsh and Roche, alleging that during the week in Cork men and women were held up in the streets and robbed that the unoffending citizens were publicly whipped and shot, and they believed some were burnt alive in their houses and demanding immediate withdrawal of the army of occupation.

Sir Hamar Greenwood said that General Strickland had started an inquiry that day. I will telegraph to General Strickland, he said, to call the Lord Mayor of Cork, Messrs. Walsh and Roche and as their names have been quoted in the House they shall turn up. They will have safe conduct. Not one of the three has ever condemned the murders of the police and the soldiers. Proceeding, he declared, that these murders alone prevented the peoples of England and Ireland from coming to a peaceful settlement. The suggested inquiry by Lords Cave and Buckmaster and the Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons was impossible. Only person who could hold an impartial inquiry was the General Officer Commanding and he was doing so.

THE WORLD'S VERDICT.

Dealing with the argument that we should endeavour to stand well in the opinion of the world, Sir Hamar Greenwood declared that the only part of the world that counted in this difficult period was the part which wished us well. He had yet to see any comment, official or unofficial, from any civilised country condemning the British Government. On the other hand, he had seen many communications wishing us well in one of the most difficult tasks that had ever faced the Government, namely, suppressing the conspiracy which during the war grew strong and powerful and which could not be wiped out in a single minute.

SIR H GREENWOOD DENIES REPRISALS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Dec. 16.

Sir Hamar Greenwood thought that we held our position in the esteem of the world as strongly as ever. He could not imagine anything more contemptible than to yield at all costs to gangs of assassins, who by murder and arson endeavoured to intimidate the country into surrender. We were dealing with this conspiracy fairly and fearlessly. Sir Hamar Greenwood repeated that there was no policy of reprisals and read documents to show that he himself, General Sir Neville McReady and other heads had done their best to stop anything of that kind.

He maintained that it was unfair to attribute every burning to the gallant men, who had showed such splendid restraint against almost intolerable provocation. The forces of the Crown had saved Cork from absolute destruction. When the fire brigade was exhausted, the police and military took over work and spared no efforts to check the flames. There was no evidence that any of these forces caused a single fire in the great conflagration in the centre of the city. All disasters whether burnings or murderings were horrible, but are the logical consequences of the Sinn Fein extremist conspiracy to smash the Empire. The way to prevent the consequences automatically was to uproot the cause. He was glad to say that the percentage of the people responsible for crimes of violence was decreasing. Sir Hamar Greenwood welcomed the sermon, which the Bishop of Cork had delivered condemning the attacks on the forces of the Crown. Sir Hamar Greenwood was hopeful that before long we should open a happier chapter for good between the peoples of Ireland and Britain.

IRISH GARRISON.

INCREASED BY TEN BATTALIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 16

It is announced that the Irish garrison is being increased by ten battalions owing to martial law.

A NATIONAL SCHOOL.

Mr. Mahomed Multani Quadri writes:—A National Muslim High School will shortly be opened. The organisers require encouragement of wealthy Bombay Muslims. They desire to know the number of the students who are ready to join the School. Hence students are requested to see the writer at the Central Khilafat Committees' Office, Bhindy-Bazar (corner of Parel and Sandhurst Road) between 5 and 6 p.m (S. T.) with a note of permission from their guardians, if possible. Doners are requested to indicate their intention of assisting the organisers with financial aid. The present courses of study will be continued until the annual Examination, which will take place early in March and after that substantial changes will be made. Gujrati will also be taught in lower standards. Arrangements for Matriculation examination will also be made. Those who want to serve as teachers should give in their names and the minimum salary desired. Non-Cooperaters will be given preference.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Dec. 15.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught is expected to land at Madras on the afternoon of Monday the 10th January. His Royal Highness will be accorded a public reception. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies and other notables official and Non-official will receive the Duke at the barbour.

The United Provinces Horse Show will be held at Meerut during the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament.

NON-COOPERATION IN NAGPUR.

FOREIGN ARTICLES BURNT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, Dec. 14.

During this week every day mass meetings are held and speeches on Non-Cooperation are delivered. Last evening, under the auspices of the Bharat Shewa Shanga in the cotton market an open air meeting, attended by 500 people with Mr Sundertal, editor of the "Bhawishya" of Allahabad in the chair, was held and Mr Achharram of Ludhiana, Pandit Arjunlal Shetti and Mahatma Bhagwan Din delivered speeches on Non-Cooperation and caps and foreign articles worth of about 5,000 were burnt to ashes amid enthusiasm.

JUTE MILL STRIKES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

Nearly five thousand men of the Union Jute Mills at Beliaghata managed by Messrs. Bird and Co., are on strike from Tuesday. Workmen of Baranagore Jute Mills who went on strike a week ago resumed work yesterday on promise of better pay.

DELHI TRAM STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Dec. 15.

The acting manager, Delhi Electric and Tramway Company Ltd., has notified to the general public that owing to the strike of the entire staff, the company would accept no liability for any temporary stoppage or restriction of supplies which might result.

BRITISH-INDIAN TRADE POSITION.

GOVERNMENT'S EXCHANGE POLECY.

THE ADVERSE BALANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Dec. 16.

Repiying in the House of Commons to Lieut.-Col. Burgoyne, Mr. Montagu stated that in the existing trade position he had not suggested that the Government of India could advantageously resume the sales of the sterling drafts at present, but he would gladly ask his advisers to consider any suggestion by Lieut.-Col. Burgoyne.

Lieut.-Col. Burgoyne affirmed that the raising of the rate of Indian exchange had prejudicially affected the Indian export trade, stimulated imports into India and placed the Indian industries at a disadvantage, so that trade was now against India. He urged reconsideration of the recommendations of the Majority Report of the Indian Currency Committee.

Mr. Montagu, replying, expressed the opinion that the adverse balance of Indian trade in the first seven months of the current financial year, namely, thirty-six crores was mainly due to the curtailment of Indian imports in war-time, the restriction on the export of food-grains owing to shortage in India and reduction of the buying power of the European countries, owing to the depreciation of their currency. He added that the present policy was adopted after full inquiry less than a year ago and in view of the abnormal factors mentioned above he did not think that further review was now called for.

FALL OF EXCHANGE RATES.

PREMIER'S ATTEMPT AT BARTERING

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Dec. 16.

Mr. Lloyd George has instituted inquiries among representative businessmen in the hope of discovering the practical means for the establishment of a system of bartering between Britain and foreign countries, where the exchange has broken down. The Government is opposed to the artificial methods of adjusting the exchange considering that if the European commodities can be brought to Britain by barter, caravanning or small peddling exchanges will eventually right themselves.

RECORD COLD IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Dec. 16.

Almost record cold prevails in England. Thirty-three degrees of frost have been registered in Northamptonshire and sixteen in London. Skating is proceeding on the ponds in the Thames Valley. There have been heavy snowstorms everywhere and winter sports are general.

ANGLO-RUSSION TRADE TREATY.

AN UNFAVOURABLE TURN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 16.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that M. Krassin has submitted to the Government the Russian amendments to the trade treaty, which aim at the elimination of a clause regarding Bolshevik propaganda and removal of the stipulation regarding the recognition of private debts. The Russians also demand British legislation to safeguard Russian gold from attachment by private persons seeking to recover money due from Russia.

The "Chronicle" adds that the negotiations have taken an unfavourable turn in view of the above demands.

MR. GANDHI AT DACCA.

MR. DAS TO BUILD A NATIONAL COLLEGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DACCA, Dec. 16.

Messrs. Gandhi and Shoukat Ali arrived here yesterday. In the evening Mr. Gandhi addressed a very big meeting. He made a general exposition of his political views and appealed to the students to boycott the schools and colleges if they accepted his cause. He advised them to consider the situation carefully and also to consult their parents and guardians. Continuing he added that Non-Cooperation implied battle of Self-purification. Shoukat Ali said that he was tired of prolonged political activities and wanted to take some rest. He hoped that Mr. C. R. Das would suspend his practice and continue their work. Mr Das said that he had promised to build a National College and that he would keep his promise.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

M. C. C. VS. N. L. W. COLTS.

HENDREN'S EXHILARATING PLAY.

(REUTER'S CRICKET SPECIAL.)
SYDNEY, Dec. 15.
Recd. 6-35 a.m. Dec. 17.

The weather was glorious when Hearne 126 and Hendren 203 resumed batting for the M. C. C. There was no sting in bowling. The two batsmen had throughout their long partnership which produced 342 runs in 144 minutes afforded a striking contrast in styles, Hearne being patient and artistic and Hendren absolutely exhilarating. Douglas and Woolley batted soundly before retiring in order that others might have practice in view of the Test. The innings altogether occupied 312 minutes.

Bowling for the Colts: Adams had 3 wickets for 180, Thatcher 3 for 224 and Wells 1 for 19.

In their second centure, Colts gathered 148 for 4 wickets. Brown had 36 and Love and Donoyan 38 and 24 not out respectively. The M. C. C. tried seven bowlers. Hitch took 3 wickets for 25 and Rhoes 1 for 20.

Scores:—

Hobbs b. Thatcher	58
Russell, b. Adams	20
Hearne c. Adams b. Thatcher	144
Hendren c. Newman b. Thatcher	221
Douglas Retired	48
Woolley retired	64
Hitsh b. Adams	43
Rhodes b. Adams	41
Parkin c. Donovan b Wells	30
Waddington run out	13
Strudwick not out	0
Extras	18
Total	703

"HELP YOURSELVES."

MR. SPOOR AT BROACH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BROACH, Dec. 15.

A largely attended open-air meeting was held in Broach on Monday last, when many distinguished people were present. Mr. Ben Spoor, the fraternal delegate from the English Labour Party to the Indian National Congress was present with Messrs V. J. Patel and S. B. Bomonji from Bombay.

Mr. Jay Shanker, Pleader, moved the following resolution:—"In view of the resolution of the special sittings of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League the non-Mahomedan voters of the Broach district for the new Legislative Councils resolve unanimously that unless the inhuman actions of the type of the Punjab atrocities and the breaking of pledges in relation to the Khilafat are made impossible after establishing complete Swaraj for India, we are not willing to send representatives to the council and that we hereby declare that Mr. Antoldas Hargowandas, who has been declared elected is not, in any shape or form, our representative in as much as we have not got our votes recorded. The resolution then asked the elected member to resign his seat.

Mr. V. J. Patel, in seconding the resolution, said that after knowing about the atrocities of the Punjab, and after knowing about the debates on the same in both the Houses of Parliament, and also after knowing that General Dyer was given a pension of £400 for murdering hundreds of innocent people, and that the same General Dyer was presented with a fund of £26,000 we should understand that those Englishmen will never give Swaraja, but we shall have to take it from them. We have not decided to sever all our connections with the British. It will be the Nagpur Congress that shall decide whether we shall have any connections with the British or not. He then finally asked his audience to attend the Congress and vote according to their conscience.

"RECKLESS AGITATOR."

Mr. S. R. Bomonji, the President of the meeting at this stage called upon Mr. Ben Spoor to address the meeting. Mr. Ben Spoor on rising to address the assembly received a great ovation. He said that it was a great joy to him to come face to face with the Indians, whom he called his brothers and sisters. He then paid a tribute of admiration to the late Mr. Tilak, and also to Lala Lajpatrai, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. V J. Patel, the last of whom he described as a "reckless agitator." He further observed that he had brought fraternal greetings of the Labour Party, who had commissioned him to enquire personally and got first hand information of the Indian affairs. The movement of the Government of India was unwise and reactionary. Britain and India will go side by side and our cry would be for a free humanity. He finally told his hearers that they had to help themselves without seeking help from others to fight their battles of life.

COAL SCARCITY IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

In order to remove the coal difficulty in the town, the Calcutta Corporation has decided to request the Government to take steps to ensure that the requirements of the Corporation and the City of Cacutta should be complied with. The Calcutta Corporation yesterday sanctioned the proposal to raise a loan of Rs. 64,97,900 bearing interest at six and a half per cent. per annum.

BOMBAY BANK DEFALCATION.

TWO ACCUSED IN COURT.

ONE LET OUT ON BAIL.

OTHER REMANDED IN JAIL.

Before Mr. Aston, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Khushro N. Banaji and Motiram Atmaram Jayakar, the two persons who had been arrested in connection with the fraud in the Bombay Bank, were placed by Inspector Smith who applied for a further remand of fourteen days as he said, it would take some time before the case could be prepared. Inspector Smith added that the accused were placed before Mr. Oliveira, the previous day when Mr. Velinkar on behalf of Banaji had suggested that the latter should be examined by the Police Surgeon as he (Banaji) was complaining of illness. Accordingly, Banaji was examined by the police surgeon who was of the opinion that the present condition of his health would not permit Banaji to remain in Police custody. Mr. Smith therefore requested the Court to remand Banaji in jail.

APPEAL FOR BAIL.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, on behalf of Banaji, made an application for bail. He pleaded that, the accused had been taken in custody on the 4th instant and he had been there for over twelve days. He understood the case would go on for some time as the man who was chiefly concerned in the case was absconding and the case might not be heard before he was arrested. He did not think it fair to keep his client in custody so indefinitely. His client was suffering from a particular disease and during the last six months he had to be operated upon twice. He did not ought his client would be more convenienced in jail-custody than in police custody He therefore suggested that Banaji should be allowed to remain at home under proper police surveilance.

Replying to a query of the Court, Mr Smith stated that the accused and the absconder were friends for the last four or five years. The absconder was charged with criminal breach of trust. A document in the accused's own handwriting was found in the absconder's (Sunderao Govindrao Ranjit's) room and it showed that for the last two years the accused was over drawing from the Bank of Bombay. Of late, the accused entered into partnership of a business with the absconder Sunderrao. It had been discovered that Sunderrao had given thirteen lakhs out of the misappropriated money, to the accused.

CASE OF SECOND ACCUSED.

Mr. Kanuga, pleader, applying for a bail on behalf of the second accused, Motiram Atmaran Jaykar, stated that it was the third application made by the police for remand. His client had been kept in custody only because the police thought by bringing pressure upon him they would be able to know the whereabouts of his uncle, Sunderao who was now absconding. The Police had not been able to find anything to connect him with the offence. From the statement of Mr. Smith it had appeared to him that the fraud was going on for the last two years while the accused No. 2 was in the Bank for the last eight or nine months only.

Mr. Smith also admitted, when asked by the Court, that so far as he had been informed by the Bank authorities, the second accused simply played in the hands of the absconder, Sunderrao who was an uncle to him and his office superior.

The magistrate eventually ordered Motiram to be enlarged on a bail of Rs 10,000. and one surety and ordered Banaji to be remanded in jail custody and if the jail authorities thought that he was keeping bad there he might be sent to any hospital under Police surveilance.

TWENTY-TWO PERSONS RENOUNCE TITLES.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI. Dec. 15.

It is understood that about twenty-two persons have so far renounced their titles and returned their badges to the Government in response to Non-cooperation.

Official & Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd were present at the Prize Distribution at the School of Art on Tuesday afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd attended an Executive Committee meeting of the Infant Welfare Society at the Secretariat on Tuesday afternoon.

There was a Dinner Party at Government House on Tuesday night.

His Excellency Sir G. Lloyd performed the opening ceremony of the City Improvement Trust Chawls at Clerk Road on Wednesday afternoon.

Lady Lloyd attended a Sale of Work of the Women of the University Settlement at the Unity Hall Robsch Street on Wednesday afternoon.

His Excellency Sir G. Lloyd attended an Installation Ceremony of Lodge Imperial Brotherhood at the Freemasons' Hall, Ravelin Street on Thursday afternoon.

The Hon. Mr. S. J. Gillum to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year to be computed from the 20th December 1920 in succession to the Hon. Mr. Purushottamdas Thakoredas, C.I.E., M.B.E., and authorise the Hon. Mr. Gillum to take over charge of the duties of the office of Sheriff of Bombay from the Deputy Sheriff from the date of his appointment.

LALA LAJPAT RAI AT ALIGARH.

OLD ALIGARH-"CITADEL OF REACTION."

TRIBUTE TO NEW UNIVERSITY.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Dec. 15.

Lala Lajpatrai, president elect of the All-India College Students Conference paid a surprise visit to the Muslim National University on Monday. In the evening he addressed a students gathering. Owing to the absence of Moulana Mahomed Ali, Mr. Syed Nurullah, President of the Students Union, welcome the distinguished visitor on behalf of the University, Lala Lajparai in the course of his address referred to the policy of old Aligarh and termed it the negation of the very basis of national freedom. He expressed his great joy and approval of the assault made by the students of the Muslim National University on the policy of the old College, which he called the citadel of reaction and fashionable superstition. He congratulated the audience again and again on having boldly and practically expressed their strong disapproval of he present system of education. He urged them to prepare themselves for a long and arduous struggle for the emancipation of India. He emphasised the necessity of closer Hindu-Muslim unity and said that the cause of Muslim Asia was the cause of India as well, for the independence of Islam and India. He said he was always against the high living taught by the old Aligarh College and expressed his satisfaction at the plain living of students of the Muslim National University. Questioned regarding his views about Non-Cooperation in Colleges, he said, he would be very glad to see all the present Colleges emptied. He promised to help the National University. Mr. Syed Nurullah thanked Lala Lajpatrai for the words of advice and encouragement addressed to students. The Lala Saheb left Aligarh for Tundla.

DELHI FUNERAL CASE.

MOULVI LATIFF CROSS EXAMINED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 15.

The Court reassembling after lunch, the case in which Abdulla and three others stand charged with interrupting funeral was taken up. Mr. Rauf Ali, counsel for accused, resumed his cross-examination of Maulvi Abdull Latif. Witness admitted the fact that the pier (on which a dead body is carried) was refused from every mosque. This gave him an inkling that some opposition was brewing, but he could definitely state that none of the accused had any hand in it. The announcement of repentence at death made by his father was made known to the public by Jasi Mahomed and whatever was said by Jasi Mahomed from the top of the mosque was quite correct. Further examined, witness stated, that only the Ulemas could decide whether a Mahomedan opposed to the Khilafat would be allowed a burial in the Moslem graveyard after his death. Mr. Rauf Ali then reminded witness of the last Ulemas Conference held in Delhi, which had resolved that those opposing the Khilafat and Non-Co-operation were not from amongst them. Witness pleaded ignorance and on being given a copy of the resolution by the accused's counsel, which he read, he considered it *haram* (sinful) to cooperate with the British Government. Had his father acted against the *fatwas* of the Ulemas, he would have died sinful or as one deserving the penalty which *Shirah* (religious commandments) would have imposed upon him. If the *Shirah* had declared the deceased as a *kaffir* he would have died *a kaffir* and in the capacity of a Mosleman witness would have objected to his burial in a Moslem graveyard. He regretted that the people did not come earlier and had they shown the *fatwa*, the relations would have complied with the commandments or if the announcement of repentence had been made known in good time the whole trouble would have never come. Witness admitted that since the Khilafat agitation had begun in Delhi the people were opposed to his father (deceased), but from his knowledge he could not say whether anybody waited upon his father with the request that he should renounce his titles. He knew that the Imam of the Juma Mosque gave up his title of Shamsul Ulema in order to comply with the *fatwas* of the Ulemas.

NEEDLESS PROSECUTION.

Witness said Abdul Majid, his brother, who made his statement before the Additional District Magistrate while invoking the help of the police did not consult the relation nor consult him before doing it. He had no intention of filing a case against the accused for he did not consider any insult was offered to the funeral. He thought the accused were being unjustly treated and considered them as innocent people. Supposing the police had helped them in the buiral of the dead body, Mahomedans would not have taken part in it, which in itself would have shocked them. He did not consider it fair on the part of the Government that the case be carried on after a mutual settlement had been arrived at. The cross-examination was not finished when the court rose and adjourned till to-morrow morning, when the case will be heard in the District Jail.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Dec. 16.

Negapatam reports one and a half inches of rain, Tuungoo three-quarters. Elsewhere weather has been dry.

Forecast:—Dy weather.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of his correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only.

CONGRESS SPECIAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Mandlik has arranged the above special leaving Bombay at 10 o'clock on 23rd and to reach Nagpur at 8 p.m. on the 24th. This timing is most unsuitable to the delegates as our past experience shows that these special trains always reach their destination late by some hours. Supposing if the train reaches Nagpur a couple of hours late it would greatly inconvenience the delegates to find their night meals. On the contrary, the time selected for the Khilafat special is most convenient as it would reach Nagpur at 8 a.m. on the 24th. I would therefore request Mr. Mandlik to see the Railway officials early and effect the necessary change in the running of the special, so as not to inconvenience the delegates. If the Railway officials agree to accommodate all the delegates of the two specials into one and run that at 1 55 as arranged, it would greatly suit the convenience of all concerned. There is yet ample time to advertise for the information of delegates leaving from Bombay and up-country in the event of any change.—Yours, etc.,

K. M. SEOLEKAR,

PAPER CURRENCY REVISION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Historians may date the extirpation of slavery with the dan of the so-called Reformation in Great Britain and its vast Empire, but in India one is apt to call persons unfortunate enough to have accepted the once enviable laurels of the services of the State. I mean the Clerks of to-day—worse than slaves—slavery itself being identical with servitude driven to its extreme ends.

The slaves of yore correspond to the present Government Servants in this age of refinement and titular Civilization. The existing state of many of them calls to one's mind the exact horrors of the slavery of olden days. Perhaps, from a comparative point of view, the slaves of bygone ages must have been certainly much better off than the present day Government Clerks, particularly on account of the then abundance of foodstuffs and plenty of other natural resources. Servants in Bombay to-day are not only denied a living wage, but they are forced to be shut up to some of the fundamental natural requisites such as fresh water, healthy sanitation, etc. The problem of the bad sanitation of the City has been earnestly taken up by the Local Government, and one expects it to be at least partially ameliorated in due course. Next follows the question of the living wage of the Clerks, for which, also, orders have been issued by the same Government introducing a standard rate of pay to all servants rising from Rs. 60 to 160 by annual increments. So far so good. But there are some departments in Bombay which are under the Imperial Government and they are beyond the sphere of a local tackling the special hammer of Delhi being required to forge any changes in their curricula however trifling. The Imperial Government, it is regretted to say, have proved in some cases as obstinate as an elephant onl to be goaded to move on application of th Ankusha.

The state of clerks of the Paper Currency Office, Bombay is just similar to the ants crushed with impunity underneath the foot of an elephant. The Office has recently been revised and Government have most graciously bestowed on them a time scale of pay rising from Rs. 50 to 100 in 20 in years with an efficiency bar at 80. That Clerks on Government establishments should be expected to reach a maximum of only 100 after 20 years' yeoman's service will be quite appalling to hear to the readers of this letter and the meagre scale itself speaks volumes of its moulders' violation of the principle of keeping with the demands of the times. But Government have altogether failed to realise this in firing the maximum. The beauty of the present Revisions of the Imperial Departments that the maxima of no two of them concur. The Deputy Controller of Currenc places it at 170. The Accountant-General at 150, the Mint Master at 200, the Postmster-General at 140, the Local Government at 160, the Police Commissioner at 150 and so on.

From the above it will be seen that it is the Paper Currency Office alone that has been thus singled out to be the most unfortunate of the lot. Perhaps the Controller of Currency thought that the scale was quite adequate and further concessions were not required when he had been moved to raise the minimum from 40 to 50 after two Memorials by the Staff. The result is obvious. Many have sought elsewhere. Complete disappointment prevails and one is at a loss to know how to stem this tide of absolute desperation culminating in individual desertions after fixing the responsibility of the marring of their lives on Government solely.

Dear Editor, who else except a popular journalist like you, can look at these sorts of affairs with the slightest ray of sympathy. The prime duty of Government, one will opine, is first to satisfy their servants at least by offering them all, a uniform scale of pay, which must necessarily be quite commensurate with the present day requirements. Any difference of policy between the various parts of the same machinery on any false plea of mechanism or intellectuality will lead to nothing but disaster in these days of a National Regeneration.—Yours, etc.,

SYMPATHISER.

Sarth Hall, Grant Road, Bombay.

TARK-I-MAVALAT SABHA.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have included some fifty-six High Schools in my programme of meetings Up till to-day some authorities of five High Schools have protested for the inclusion of the names of their institutions.

There seems to be some misunderstanding The meetings are advisory. We pass no resolutions, we hold public meetings of students. For propaganda, I wanted to approach all students. So I invite students from different schools on separate dates.

As an elected Secretary, I have got every right to convene such meetings. These are all preliminary metings and a public meeting of students, I have convened on coming Sunday.

We allow opponents to speak and express their views. Many boys from different institutions have spoken in support of non-co-operation. Our attendance is also large. Some students—a large number—have taken a very keen interest.

Some newspapers do not publish our announcement and publish deliberate false reports. The "Times of India" and the "Indu Prakash" have done that. The report appearing in Tuesday's "Times," regarding our meeting on Monday is absolutely false. So also on Wednesday. Tuesday evening the manager refused me the use of the Hall, on account of Mr. Kulkarni's rowdyism. I asked the audience to go to Madhav Baug, and with the permission of the authorities, we held the meeting there. I told the reporter of the "Times" to come to Madhav Baug. He never turned up and the "Times" publishes that the meeting was abandoned. There was an audience of 200 students, and the "Times" says that a dozen came and dispersed. Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar and myself, along with some ten students from advertised schools addressed the meeting. There was much keenness about non-co-operation.

It is well-known, I am a non-cooperator. Even if I enter my Alma Matar to see my friends I am convicted for criminal Trespass. If meetings are called outside, authorities protest and there is a fear of false report. I am disgusted with such conduct of a minority and am tired of contradicting. Our meetings are going on in another place more enthusiastically.—Yours, etc.

R. S. NIMBKAR.

Dec 15.

MR. SPOOR BOYCOTTED?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The workers of the City of Bombay are going to present an address of Welcome to Mr. Ben Spoor, M.P. I took the address to be engrossed to Messrs. Coope and Co. Mr. Cooper was an old firend o mine. I was told that the lithographic work was transferred to Claridge and Co., to whom the business was sold. As I was examining the vellum for the address an Englishman said to be the Superintendent of the Litho Department, came up. I told him the nature of my business, and promptly said that they would not do any work for Mr. Spoor. What business have such men in India eating the salt of Isdia? Unless Messrs. Claridge and Co., get rid of this fellow they will find this incident the beginning of boycott of the Press by all self-respecting Indians. Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Correspondence Summarized.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.—"Surty Dhed" writes that while certain Sanatanis strongly object to the admission into public or national schools of the children of low caste Hindoos, and protest against Mahatma Gandhi's championship of their cause, some of them sit side by side with Dheds and Bhangis in places of amusement.

STUDENTS' DELEGATES.—"B. N., Raichur", would like to know the qualifications of a delegate to the Students' Conference.

APPEAL TO DHARWAR LEADERS.—"A Non-Cooperator" appeals to the above to give up their legal practices and luxuries and be loyal followers of Mahatma Gandhi.

QUESTIONS.—"Absolute N-C-O." asks what is to be the aim of education now? Can we not adopt the good from Government education and carry on our own? Also can we not do this at half the present expense? Will it not be possible to find enough money and men in three months to successfully replace the present system?

Pandit Hirdayanath Kunjru has been elected to the Allahabad Provincial Council from Muzaffarnagar at a bye election and Pandit Radhakishen Das to the Legislative Assembly for Rohilkhand and Kumaun constituency.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

MR. PATEL'S CHALLENGE.

WILL THEY ACCEPT A REFERENDUM?

(Associated Press.)

SURAT, Dec. 15

The Conference of voters of the Surat District was held on the 12th instant presided over Mr. V. J. Patel. Among those present were Mr. Ben C. Spoor M. P., Mr. S. R. Bomanji and several other prominent men. Resolutions calling upon the members, who have been declared elected, to resign their seats, were unanimously adopted. The organisers had invited the elected members to attend the Conference and explain their position but none of them attended. The Conference was attended by people from different parts of the District. Delegates representing an overwhelming majority of electors were present and great enthusiasm prevailed. Proceedings lasted for nearly five hours.

Mr. Patel, before delivering his address, welcomed in simple words on behalf of the Conference as well as of all the people of the Surat District Mr. Ben C. Spoor. In doing so, he narrated at great length the splendid services rendered by Mr Spoor to the Indian cause of Self-Determiation as a member of the Joint Committee and of the House of Commons. He particularly referred to the resolution moved by Mr. Spoor in favour of Self-Determination for India at the last Labour Conference. He then began his adress, the important portions of which are as follows:—

"The voters of the Surat Distict are entitled to return three members to the Bombay Legislative Council. The number of voters in the rural constituency of the District is 17,725, who can elect two members to represent them. while the number of voters in the City constituency is 6458 with power to elect one member. Every voter in the rural Constituency has two votes, which he may give to one candidate if he chooses or he may give one of them to on and the other to another candidate. The total number of votes therefore in the rural constituency is 35,450. There were three candidates for the two seats. The two successful candidates get 898 and 532 votes i.e. five and three per cent respectively. In the City constituency there were two candidates, the successful candidate getting 460 votes i.e. 7 per cent. of the total. These figures speak for themselves. It is clear that an overwhelming majority of voters has refrained from voting, nor is this absurdly low voting the special feature of this District. All over the country it has been so.

THE CHALLENGE.

"The Cooperators maintain, therefore, that it cannot be said from the results voting that the country is with the Non-Cooperators. The Government seem to support them in this plea. The Non-Cooperators on the other hand contend that the overwhelming majority who have not voted have done so mostly, if not entirely, because they have accepted the Congress view regarding the boycott of Councils and challenge the Government and the Cooperators to prove, if necessary by referendum that the Non-Cooperators are wrong. We know that this challenge is not going to be accepted.

"You are now meeting here to-day, in an organised manner to declare publicly that you do not desire to be represented on any Legislative bodies until full Swarajya is established in India, that the members who have been declared elected to represent you are not in any way your representatives and you propose to call upon them to resign their seats by reason of the fact that you represent in this Conference an overwhelming majority of the electorates concerned.

"There is no doubt that the whole voting population in India is divided into two camps, the Cooperators and the Non-Cooperators. The Non-Cooperators are more than 80 per cent and the Cooperators are less than 20 per cent, a good proportion of whom is more or less connected with Government in some shape or other. The Non-Cooperators are pledged to the boycott of Councils and have, therefore, refrained from voting and declared in unambiguous language to send no representatives to any Legislative Bodies until full Swarajya is established. The Cooperators, who are in the minority, cannot, therefore, claim to represent the whole body of electors. If they are not entitled to represent the whole body of electors as they are in a minority, they have no place in any representative institutions. The only course open to them in first to convert the voters to their point of view and make a majority so as to be able to find place in these Councils. The Non-Cooperators, who are more than 80 per cent, have boycotted the Councils and the Cooperators have, as I have shown, no right to be in the Councils, and therefore, the whole Reform Act and the so called new Councils have no meaning".

SURPRISE VISITS TO PEASANTS.

Messrs. Patel and Spoor are returning to Bombay on Friday by Gujrat Mail after visiting Surat, Broach, Kaira and Ahmedabad Distrirts. They visited several villages in the interior and paid surprise visit to huts of several workers and peasants with a view to examine their economic condition. For want of time they could not visit Godhra and Dohad as originally arranged.

The nomination paper of Mr. F. McCarthy, managing proprietor of the "Rangoon Gazette" for a seat allotted to the Burma European constituency in the Imperia' Legislative Assembly was attested at the District Magistrate's office on the 15th instant. There being no other candidate Mr. McCarthy was nominated.

LATEST CABLES

AN AEROPLANE ACCIDENT.

TWO CASUALTIES REPORTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 17.

The Handley-Page Paris to London aeroplane crashed at Cricklewood to-day. Houled a tree on leaving the aerodrome and burst into flames. It is reported that the pilot mechanic and two passengers were killed and six passengers injured.

"CROWN FORCES CAUSED SUNDAY'S FIRES."

LABOUR COMMISION OF ENQUIRY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 17.

The Labour Commission of Enquiry at present in Cork declares that the Crown Forces caused Sunday's fires and offers to produce evidence to substantiate this statement if safety of witnesses is guaranteed.

HOME RULE BILL.

PASSES THIRD READING IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 17.

In the House of Lords to-day the Home Rule Bill passed its third reading. Lord Braye moved its rejection. He declared that because it did not give Self-determination it would satisfy nobody. Lord Crewe expressed the opinion that the Bill as amended was distinctly better. The House of Lords would insist upon amendments. Lord Dunraven said that the Bill did not provide for the remotest chance of effecting a permanent settlement. The Lord Chancellor pointed out that the Bill went further than the 1914 Bill which South Ireland accepted. The Government scheme deserved trial. No alternative scheme possessing the slightest chance of acceptance had been submitted. He admitted that there were strong arguments supporting the Lords' amendment providing for separate Senates for North and South. He declared that the Government would give all amendments their careful consideration.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION

MR. ANDREWS TO PRESIDE.

The Fourth Conference of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation will be held, in the Marwady Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road on Saturday the 18th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) and on Sunday 19th idem at 11 a.m. (S.T.) under the Presidentship of Rev. C. F. Andrews. Delegation forms can be obtained at the Arya-Bhawan, Sandhurst Road from 5 to 8 p.m.

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD ON EDUCATION.

ITS ADVISORY FUNCTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 15.

It has been decided to institute a Central Advisory Board on Educational matters in conjunction with the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India. The Board, which will advise the Department of education in such matters of principle and general policy as are laid before it, will be largely non-official and will include distinguished educationists from various parts of India. The Board will hold its first sitting at Delhi in February.

BOLSHEVIK METHODS IN KHIVA.

WOMEN CONSCRIPTED FOR LABOUR

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

The following is issued from the Bolshevist Press:—"Women are forcibly made to work for troops and to sweep roads. This has made the tribesmen fierce against the Bolsheviks. Women in Khiva have also been similarly conscripted as labourers for troops. The Bolsheviks set fire to the mosques.

The Chief Commissioner at Baku summoned the Mullas on the 18th October 1920 and took an undertaking from them that as Mahomedan and Christian women were now free to live with whomsoever they liked, Mullas were not to perform marriage ceremonies. Women, who have already married husbands were free to leave them whenever they liked.

MR. CLEMENCEAU IN U. P.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 16.

M. Clemenceau arrived in Allahabad yesterday, and was received by Sir Harcourt Butler. He visited the fort and Khusbru Bagh and gave an interview to the "Pioneer's" representative to whom M. Clemenceau said "Hospitability in India is superb." He had come out at the invitation of the Maharaja of Benares and looked forward to some shooting and hoped to return to Paris in March. He intended to leave politics alone, and would live in country with his wife and family.

M. Clemenceau has returned to Benares from where he will go to Delhi. He was entertained at a banquet last night, by the Maharaja of Benares.

COCHIN AFFAIRS.

A correspondent writes to us:—

Discontentment rules all over our country, and the small state of Cochin claims her full share in it. The Maharaja is unapproachable, the Dewan represents the Government. Every time a new Dewan is brought, the public unanimously raise cry for good or bad. In that respect the Government closely follows the British in remaining ever victorious; and the cry leaves behind its trouble.

An impartial survey of the affairs in Cochin might show that there is surely something rotten somewhere in the Government. Every movement of it shows some peculiarity, and the more the people are against it, the more is the persistence of Government in it. The State does not grow paddy for even half its wants and this necessitates a large import. During the war the deficiency was felt the more, and it remains to the credit of the Government that Burma rice saved the country and also that it made a profit of four lakhs of rupees in the bargain! In the circumstances it is fortunate for the Durbar that it has to deal with a state in which rice difficulty will be felt always.

Mr. Davis, the Director of Public Instruction, has lately issued a circular prohibiting Mr. P. Cheria Kunhunny Achar, the editor of a Malayalam weekly paper, and a man of some prominence in the State, from entering or delivering lectures in any educational institution within the State. It looks rather curious that Mr. Achan, who has been known as an instructor and wellwisher of the student population should be found guilty of anything concerning the students. It is not his way to mingle education and politics; and nobody who knows the man will find him guilty on that score. The cause for this strange procedure of the educational head has not yet been satisfactorily made clear. Perhaps, Mr. Davis wants to lead the Durbar along up-to-date British lines, or it may be the result of an over-ruling passion. This reminds me of a judge who fined his punkah-puller to the maximum extent that his power could reach, simply to show the amount of mischief that he could create. Any way this incident has struck the public.

Of the official circle we cannot say more than quoting a few lines from a local paper. It runs 'Officials are running about in search of addresses and caskets. How much pressure is put on the poor workmen or artisans, by the people engaged in making the presents, is no concern of the recipients; they want to gain cheap fame and get occasion for pious expressions of their mealy-mouthed philanthropy.' This exactly is the state of things which every step of the officials tends to prove. The Headquarters of the Dewan and the Dewan-Peshkar is at Ernakulam. As such it is not known why they should like 'running about' repeatedly to certain particular places, at the same time neglecting some parts altogether, in the interests of the State. This adventurous life delays communication and business to a great extent. The complaint is still current in all its warmth that the Dewan cares little to answer any petitions, applications or other communications from the public, and that there are many of this sort still unanswered, received long ago.

The revised scale of pay of the clerical and subordinate staff in the Government service is also not without its serious injustice. Unpassed hands of long service promoted to the clerical staff have been treated as a separate class and neglected altogether. They are receiving Rs. 20 per month after a service of not less than as many years. Their case ought to have been considered first, mainly because every day's delay will be shortening their period of service appreciably, and again because it is they who should reap the fruit of a revision for the long service they have put in. Anyhow, late than never, it will be considered charity if they too be given their due.

The Durbar has lately announced its intention of opening a Council of Legislature to the better satisfaction of the people and also to drive away, as far as possible, the monarchical element in the Government. It is to consist of 50 to 60 members out of which 40 are to be elected by the people. The Dewan is to be the President and the election be for two years. This is indeed a way to do things. But it is feared whether the Council will follow the system in British India.

Great suspicion is entertained throughout the State of the Government encouraging spies, the meanest weapon adopted to maintain an absolute monarchy.

The present Dewan is growing unpopular and the cry of the people louder every day.

SABARKANTHA
MEANS
THE BEST ARRANGEMENT FOR
BOARDING
Only for High Caste Hindus.
Trial solicited
Behind Mumbadevi Post,
BOMBAY, 2.

ASTHMOL
If you are suffering from ASTHMA—Consult us at once.
We have a Specific for it which will cure you soon. The result of 20 years' experience of the INDIAN CHEMICAL PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS of Bengal.
Stockists:—
PHILLIPS & CO LTD.
HORNBY ROAD.
Agents:—
THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL & SURGICAL STORES.
9, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DAMAN NEWS.

GROWING IMPORTANCE OF THE PORT

(From our own Correspondent.)

DAMAN, Dec. 12.

The influx of the troops of visitors that is the feature of this seaport at the fag-end of the year has been noticeably on the increase this year, which bespeaks the increasing popularity it is gaining every day. In the beginning of this year and also subsequently I gave some particulars of the famine which wrought fearful havoc then specially among the masses. Thank God the ugly head of that hideous monster has been now buried deep in the sands of the once famous port, and let us hope it will never rear its accursed pale therefrom again. The people here are contented, and eke out their existence on small incomes—thanks to a Government which looks to the well-being of the people as its chief aim and concern.

NO TELEGRAPH OFFICE

I have written in these columns about the great difficulty the townsmen and visitors experience in receiving or remitting telegraphic messages owing to the non-existence of a telegraphic office here. Since I last wrote I have had the satisfaction of learning that the requisite sum for the installation of a telegraph office here has been sanctioned by the authorities from Goa, and the wires and other materials for the same are now lying—raher "rotting" in the local post office. The difficulty—the only serious difficulty—now to be encountered is from the benign British Government! The British postal authorities I am credibly informed, want to keep the Telegraph Department, when opened here, under their own control! This the Portuguese Government in India naturally resent. One having to send a message has to run to the Vapi Telegraph Office, a distance of about seven miles. Again, the remitter of a telegraphic message outside Daman has to pay a special messenger fee of annas eight per message which even then, does not reach the addressees till a couple of hours after the receipt at the Telegraph office. If the fee is not paid the messages are delivered the next day by ordinary post! Is it too much to hope that the British postal authorities will now no longer persist in their demand which so self-respecting Government would comply with. I hope wiser counsels will prevail and that there will soon be an amicable settlement which will soon give to the people the institution which no modern civilised Government has the right of withholding from its subjects.

A CASE OF SMUGGLING.

The case of smuggling that happened here a fortnight ago was the topic of the town. Some Parsis, while leaving Daman, took with them nine bottles of Portuguese wine and conveniently forgot to pay excise dues thereon. They safely passed some chowkies but at the last chowky the last post of their good name was sounded. The goods were searched and the bottles which were safely deposited in the bottom of the package or packages were ruthlessly extricated The amateur smugglers had then a pleasant experience of what it is to remain in a police lock-up for the whole night. In the morning they were with difficulty released on bail and allowed to proceed to their "Sweet Home". It is said they will be prosecuted or let off on payment of some enhanced duties by way of penalty. Perhaps this has already been done. But the lesson of this sad experience will it is hoped, not be forgotten.

This reminds me of some anomaly which has not as yet attracted the attention it deserves. The Excise rules of the British territories in India, as everyone knows, give an amazing protection to foreign wines liqueors etc. which kills or impedes the growth of nascent indigenous industry. The wines that are received from Portugal in Daman are allowed to enter the British territories on payment of excise dues, whereas, a local preparation of toddy i.e., toddy liquor, called Fenni, cannot enter the sacred precints of the British territories in India, even on payment of duties. Thus the Indian industry is sacrificed for the promotion of foreign goods! The said Indian liquor is not only cheap but is proved to be efficacious in stomach ailments, and is largely used by the masses.

But it is not to be wondered at. Do we not know that, nearer Bombay, an enterprising manufactureer of this Indian liquor who carried on his business despite grave hardships, had, chiefly, if not solely due to the harsh excise regulations and other difficulties thrown in the way to "close the shop" for ever?

There are two hotels here. The latest started by Mr. B. A. Dadrewala for Parsis is largely patronised. There is no hotel for Hindus. Will not someone enterprising enough start one? He is bound to succeed if he takes pains as is the case with last named person.

The Strike of the menials of the Government Salt Gollah at Howrah ended yesterday, after three weeks.

H. M. S. Conus left Rangoon on Monday for Bassein, where three days' entertainments have been arranged. She leaves on the 17th for Calcutta.

The Dewans of Travancore and Cochin have arrived in Madras to discuss the details of the Cochin Harbour Scheme with the local Government.

Every satisfactory cooking guarantee
Booklet free on application
ARAPUSH COOKER CO
Kemp House, FORT, BOMBAY

COTTON CONTROL.

PLEA FOR A STATUTORY ASSOCIATION

Since the Cotton Contract Committee was instituted the whole trade has had the benefit of a Clearing House to collect difference and pass on London, and of our body of rules and system of arbitration binding on the whole trade. In September and October 1918, the price of Broach went up to over Rs. 900. The price is now about Rs. 340. In the intervening period there have been very violent fluctuation of price. That there has not been a serious financial crisis in the cotton trade from the strength of the Bombay market. It is almost certain however that if there had been no clearing house and no system of fortnightly settlement the trade would not have passed through such a difficult period without panic and serious failures. Over twenty-five crores of rupees have been paid through the clearing house during the last two seasons. On two occasions the fortnightly payments of differences have exceeded one and a half crores and on four other occasions. They have considerably exceeded one crore of rupees. If a Chambered Association is formed the benefit of the existing organization will be continued, which under an elected directorate it may be hoped that there would be less friction. The directors could undertake the building of an exchange to take the place of the trade rooms at Colaba and otherwise mitigate the inconvenience likely to arise when the transfer of the ready market from Colaba to Sewri takes place.

The Bombay Cotton Market has behind it a powerful combination of huge supplies of actual cotton and great financial strength. To satisfy the requirement of trade and inspire confidence abroad the market must be organised and regulated on sound basis. Even under the temporary organisation of the Cotton Contract Board the amount of future business has greatly increased. If the organization is improved and made permanent the market would inspire confidence abroad and receive a great accession of business from foreign houses.

The trade has appointed a committee to settle the constitution of the New Association. The Government of India has undertaken to give a new association wide powers of control if the association is formed on the lines they indicate in their letter. They cannot be expected to give such power of control to an association formed on lines they do not consider suitable because in that case they could not trust the association and its directors to act in the best interests of the trade. In technical trade matter Government has neither the knowledge nor the will to constantly intervene. It must be in a position, if complaints are received against the Association and it Directors, to reply that it is satisfied the control could not be rested in persons more reliable or more generally acceptable to traders.

When many interests are involved it would be impossible to create an Association which every section of the trade would be equally pleased with. The important point is that every section of the trade stand to gain more by the creation of a statutory Association than it stands to lose by not getting exactly the sort of association it would like and that no more favourable opportunity for starting an Association is likely to arise for years that the present opportunity when the trained staff and existing organization of the clearing house is available to be taken over and a site for an exchange has been obtained on most advantageous terms.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir George Buchanan is expected in Rangoon this month.

* * * *

About 30 American tourists arrived at Howrah on Tuesday.

* * * *

M. Clemenceau arrived at Benares on Monday and is going about sight-seeing.

* * * *

About thirty American tourists arrived at Howrah by the Punjab Mail on the 14th December.

* * * *

Prince Amoradhat of Siam paid a formal visit to Moulmein on his way south, calling on Friday and leaving Saturday noon.

* * * *

The creation of the Army Veterinary Corps, India, and the terms and conditions of service therein, have been modified.

The annual convocation of the Calcutta University will be held on February 22. His Excellency the Viceroy will preside as Chancellor of the University.

* * * *

The Maharaja of Kapurthala accompanied by his Chief Minister, arrived at Delhi on Tuesday morning and is staying at Viceregal Lodge.

* * * *

Mr. Cherry, recently appointed Chairman of the Rangoon Port Commissioners, has arrived from England and entered on his duties.

* * * *

The case instituted in Calcutta by Mr. Mahomed Ali Mamooji against Messrs. Aratoon and Basil for alleged cheating in respect of Rs. 5,00,000, was withdrawn before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Thomas M. Ainscough, O.B.E., H.M., Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon, arrived in Calcutta, from England, on the 13th instant and resumed his duties on the following day.

* * * *

The Benares Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition which opened on Saturday is attracting large crowds everyday, in spite of printed leaflets issued by some local men dissuading people from visiting it, on the ground of its indirect association with Government.

N. C. O. & ITS CRITICS.

IS IT A FAILURE?

(Specially written for "The Chronicle.")

Our amiable friends are constantly assuring us that N.C.O. is a failure. How many lawyers have suspended their practice How many students have left their schools and colleges? As for Councils, the elections were no doubt a poor show but it should be remembered that these were the first of their kind and the required number of candidates has been forthcoming and only in few places fresh elections have had to be held. All this shows that the country is not for N.C.O. The Congress decision has fallen flat. But all the same, our critics are most anxious in spite of their best efforts to comfort themselves and they would like to suppress N.C.O. by all means. N.C.O. is barely four months old and the Congress adopted it only in September. As the elections were fast approaching, N.C.O. had to devote its sole attention to the boycott of Coucils first within the short time available, it has eminently succeeded all over the country and all the elaborate statistics produced by official propagandists cannot hide the fact that the elections were hole and corner affair and that the men "elected", do not in any way represent the electorate. The officials themselves do not appear to be much pleased with the material that has got in and in many Provinces the difficulty would be to get the ministers of the required calibre from the members. But the bureaucracy will have a pretty free field and its power would be undiminished and it will run the administration as of old uncontrolled. In this way the boasted new era is to be ushered in. The very low percentage of voters conclusively proves that the electorates were perfectly indifferent about the elections. The country has now only done with the question of elections and it is free to devote attention to other items in the programme. Our friends who are jubilant over the alleged failure of N.C.O. are nasty and they had better wait for some time. N.C.O. has captured the heart of India and for a nation systematically emaculated by the rulers and suffering from wrongs unrighted and grievances unredressed, N.C.O. is the only inevitable way to attain its ends. The country has thoroughly realised the importance and urgency of N.C.O. and the response has been very encouraging indeed. Nobody feels disappointed at the results thus far achieved and nobody thinks of throwing up the work. In the case of some of our critics, the wish is father to the thought and they may hug to themselves the false idea that the cause of N.C.O. has been defeated. What has generated N.C.O. and what is keeping it alive? The cruel wrongs inflicted on the nation and the betrayal of the Khilafat were primarily responsible for N.C.O. And so long as they stand, N.C.O. remains. This fundamental point should not be lost sight of. Even the most ardent co-operation would no longer subscribe to the theory that Government are free to do anything they please and that blind obedience and unconditional co-operation should be rendered into Government by humble subjects.

ADVICE TO CRITICS.

Instead of gnashing their teeth and rising in impotent fury against N.C.O., our critics had better ask Government as to what they have done in regard to the Punjab and what they propose to do about the Khilafat. Let them ask them also why India alone should wait and pass through a period of protectionship, punctuated by periodical qualifying examinations before getting Swarajya when every blessed country in the world old and new is to be granted and guaranteed immediate independence. Are not 150 years enough These things cannot be brushed aside and an insolent demand made for the abandonment of N.C.O., as is done by the "Times of India". A critic in the columns of the "Times of India" affects to consider all view-points but totally misses the real issue. He does not say a word about Swarajya and he misrepresents and perverts the Khilafat question. Indian Mahomedans have never made the claim to dictate the foreign policy of Britain though it is open to them as to other British subjects to say what Britain should or should not do. Foreign policy is no longer to be the secret handiwork of the diplomats only. Every one wants in these democratic days to have a share in modelling it and the Colonies have already made a formal demand that it should no longer be the sole concern of Britain, specially as the Colonies have to bear the consequences of the diplomats' deal in foreign policy. India also has a right to be consulted and she can no longer be the mute member of the Empire, specially as she has to suffer heavy privations as the result of madcap adventures of amateur Empire-builders. "X.Y.Z." and the "Times of India" need not look aghast if Indian Mahomedans wish to have their say, regarding the foreign policy of Britain. It is absurd to say that Indian Mahomedans want to interfere because Turkey happens to be a Mahomedan Power. A clear pledge was given by the British Premier and it was definitely broken. The Arab was encouraged to attack the Turk and both were in the end sacrificed. Turkey was divided and distributed even before it was conquered and occupied. Secret engagements were entered into with the French and Arabs behind each other's back and when the time came the Sherif of Mecca was sent right about and Frenchification of Syria was upheld for a similar concession to England in Mesopotamia. Whoever heard of two rivals being in the pay of the same power? But Britain has achieved even that miracle in Arabia. Sordid diplomacy has been at its worst in Britain's treatment of Turkey and Indian Mahomedans are perfectly justified in demanding that the Treaty of Sevres should be revised and that the definite pledges given by Britain be observed. The very attempt made by Britain to put down Turkey has turned the tables against it as in the case of Greece. Now Britain is convinced that a capital blunder was committed in over feeding Greece at the expense of Turkey and the Treaty would be very likely revised and it is but meet and desirable that there should be a fair revision of the Treaty. The minimum demands have been set forth again and again and Britain would be wise in accepting them. Hindus have done their duty in standing shoulder to shoulder with Mahomedans and asking that Turkey should be treated fairly and justly. The Hindu-Moslem Unity is extremely galling to the bureaucracy and its friends and "X. Y. Z." has questioned the wisdom of the joint demands of Hindus and Mahomedans about the Khilafat. Swarajya, he drops and Khilafat, he ignores stating that it is a question for Britain. He wants a sort of re-inquiry regarding the Punjab, specially into the Congress Sub-Committee's report. The only other thing he mentions with approval is the objection raised by India against the employment of Indian troops in Mesopotamia and he wants the Council of State to decide the question of employment from time to time. The body chosen is the least fitted for the task but the bureaucracy would not even concede so much. The Army and the Navy are to be its exclusive field and India has nothing to say on the question and the bureaucracy wants India to look mutely and helplessly on while her sons may be sent to the four corners of the world to win fresh pastures anew for England.

No common basis for Conference

The conference suggested by "X. Y. Z." is not possible because there is no common basis to go upon. The country is determined to have Swarajya and to see that justice is done to Turkey and the Punjab. The solution of "X. Y. Z." is that the first two should be dropped and that something should be done to appease India, regarding the third. The whole thing is perfectly ridiculous.. India is heartily tired of Conferences, committees, and commissions. It has ceased to have any faith in them. The halting solution proposed by "X. Y. Z." would in no way meet the situation. As for the bureaucracy, it does not want to reopen the Punjab question in any form and it imagines that it has solved the problem by holding its lips tightly together. It does not feel that India has been deeply wounded. It may be convenient to the bureaucracy that India should forget the Punjab and it thinks as time passes on, people will pass over the question. That can never be. There is only one honourable way of ending it and that is by doing full justice to the Punjab. No fresh inquiry is needed. The bureaucracy is fully aware of its doings and but for its mistaken belief that things would smoothen themselves, it could have bestirred itself and done justice to the Punjab long ago. "X. Y. Z." had better ask the bureaucracy first what steps it proposes to take regarding the Punjab. Similarly about the other two points, Khilafat and Swarajya. If the bureaucracy has no better answer to-give than it has all these days, all that India can say is "You go your way and I go mine." Let us not interfere with each other and let us have nothing to do with each other. Force is least suited to teach a self-conscious nation burning with a sense of grievances unredressed co-operation and moreover it is not a thing to be wrested: it has to be won.

MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHAIRMAN ON REFORMS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce to-day Mr. Simpson, Chairman, referring to the reforms said, that the Reformed Councils will begin a new era for India. He further said, "It has often been charged against the businessmen, both Britsih and Indian, that they have not taken their proper part in politics and public life. If there be any truth in that, business men cannot afford to let it remain so. True business is the life blood of India, and agriculture, commerce and industry must not suffer because of politics. The times are difficult, not to say dangerous. Ordinary, every-day, practical commonsense is required, there is simply no time for Gandhism, Non-Cooperation, or labour egitation. All differences of the past should be burried in the past, they are behind us, we must look before. We are aiming at a new mark, I can think of no greater inspiration in attaining the mark of the happiness and prosperity of India, than the words of that greatest of all Empire builders, "Forgetting those things which are behind and reaching forth into those things which are before, I press towards that mark."

MRS. BESANT IN BENARES.

ADDRESSES STUDENTS ON PATRIOTISM.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Dec. 15.

Mrs. Besant who had come all the way from Madras specially for the Court-meeting of the Benares University, gave an address to the students of the Benares University on "Patriotism," exhorting them to dedicate themselves to national service and equip themselves for citizenship by discipline and education.

BURMA FINANCE AND MINING CO.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 14.

The Burma Finance and Mining Co.'s output for December amounted to 133.35 tons, containing fifty tons tin and thirty-five tons wolfram. The failing off in output was due to the cessation of development works at the Harmingyi mine and the curtailment of operations in all concessions, except where the maximum quantity of tin bearing concern carts can be obtained.

SCHOOLS AS LOCAL MUSEUMS

LORD LYTTON ON HIS SCHEME.

Lord Lytton, lecturing before a meeting of the representative managers of the London elementary schools on Nov. 22, at the County Hall, Spring-gardens, outlined a scheme of "Regional Surveys," or studies of local history and conditions, as part of the work of elementary schools, which he said he had already been instrumental in inaugurating at schools in his own country. Lord Haldane presided.

The central idea of the scheme lay in the constituting of the school as the "regional museum" of a given locality, the children being encouraged to use their observation in the collection and classification of information relating to the natural features, animal and plant life, ublic services and buildings, and historical records of the neighbourhood. These facts as they accumulated would be set forth in maps and charts, prepared by the children under the direction of their teachers, and specimens of particular interest or application gathered in the children's rambles would be added. The lecturer claimed for the scheme that its adoption through the consequent concentration on the local conditions in our widely differing counties would counteract the present tendency of the elementary schools by their similarity of curriculum to turn out children of one type The school itself, he said, would become of greater interest to the children, their parents, and the parish generally, and finally the children would cease to be merely passive objects of instruction. Observation, without which no scientific study could be successfully underaken, would be quickened, and the children, once fully alive to the characteristics and life of their own districts, would be led to take an intelligent interest in other localities. Where the system had been tried it had given new life to the schools concerned.—"The Times."

POWER-FUEL SUPPLIES.

PROSPECTS FOR PETROL AND ITS SUBSTITUTES.

There are already indications that the present stringency of petroleum supplies may be mitigated as the result of the great activity in prospecting and development work in Mexico, Venezuela, and other countries. The reports to hand are highly satisfactory.

The sub-committee appointed by the Central Profiteering Committee to investigate the prices and profits of motor fuel have now concluded their sittings, and have presented their final report. We understand that the committee adhere to their previous conclusion that the prices now current for petrol are unduly high. As, however, production is almost entirely in foreign hands, no immediate remedy can be suggested, and the sub-committee lay stress on the importance of collaboration on the part of non-producing countries interested in maintaining petroleum supplies, and the development of substitutes, such as power alcohol, benzol and other coal distillates, and shale-oils. The committee are not very definite as to the prospects of developing any of these substitutes, but are emphatic on the necessity for the better utilization of our own coal resources, in order to render the Empire less dependent on imported fuel.—"The Times."

PURI FAMINE RELIEF WORK

THANKS TO MR. THAKKAR.

The Secretary, Peoples' Famine Relief Committee, Puri, writes to us:—

The work of the Peoples' Famine Relief Committee has practically been closed. Mr. A. V. Thakkar, of the Servants of India Society, who worked here for seven long months and organised relief on an extensive scale, left for Bombay this morning. A mass meeting was held on the 6th instant in which the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"That this mass meeting of the people of Puri records its sense of gratitude to Mr. A. V Thakkar of the "Servants of India Society" for the invaluable humanitarian services ungrudgingly rendered by him for the relief of the distressed and the dying people of this district, during the period of the most disastrous famine which visited Puri ever since the Great Famine of 1867.

On the 5th the Muktimandap Sabha, conferred the title of 'Deena-bandhab' on Mr. Thakkar. The departure of Mr. Thakkar has been keenly felt by the masses for whom he worked.

A public meeting of the Reform League came off at Aligarh on the 12th instant, Nawab Bahadur Mahomed Abdul Samad Khan Sahib presiding. Among the resolutions passed were (1) that a prize up to Rs. 100 be awarded to the best pamphlet on the advantages of cooperation, (2) that lecturers be appointed to make the objects of the League popular in villages, and (3) that the Zemindars be asked to form committees in their respective estates to help the lecturers.

His Honour Sir Harcourt Butler is curtailing his visit to Cawnpore and returning to Allahabad on the 15th in order to meet M. Clemenceau who arrived in Benares yesterday from Calcutta.

Information has reached the police that Mr. Kader Nath Halder, a Zemindar of Mathurapur in Diamond Harbour, was shot dead by some of his refractory tenants.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a speedy cure may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, being a harmless cure. At all Chemists and Stores, 2 per box 6/-.
MARTIN CHEMICAL WORKS, BENGAL.

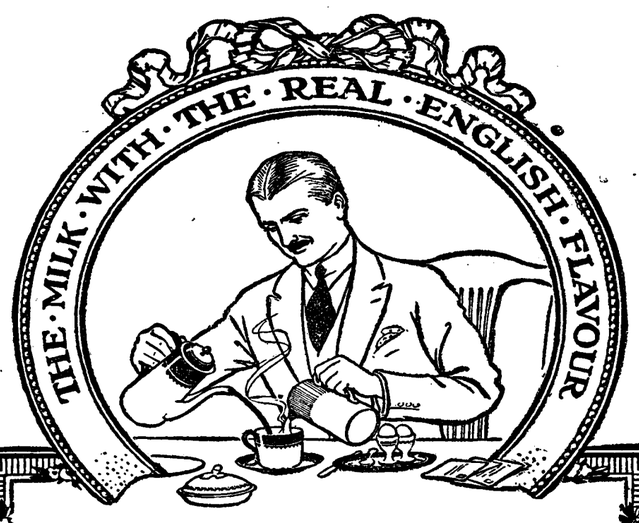
BOOK YOUR ORDER FOR X'MAS & NEW YEAR
Early to avoid disappointment.

VICTORIA BAKERY

ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI CONFECTIONER
HIGH CLASS
Manufacturing
Confectioner and Caterer,
PARSI BAZAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

LARGEST
Confectionery & Chocolate Works,
IN INDIA.
Registered Telegrams "CONFECTION BOMBAY."

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS,
For the Workmanship.



Your Breakfast Coffee
will be a real joy—if

you prepare half-and-half with hot, rich Glaxo —the milk with the real English flavour.

Glaxo is the rich milk of British-bred dairy cows from which the water has been removed by the Glaxo Process. This process presents the nourishing solids of the milk in the form of a dry powder, which, packed in a parchment bag inside an airtight sealed tin, comes to you across the seas with all its freshness and flavour unimpaired.

All you have to do is to add *boiling water only* (a half-pint to three dessertspoonfuls of Glaxo). Mix as much as you require *when* you require it—the rest will keep for a considerable period, if the tin be kept tightly closed and in a cool place.

Make your Breakfast Coffee with

Glaxo

the milk with the real English flavour

If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply please send his name and address to "Glaxo Special Representative" c/o S. F. COLAH & CO., 70, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Opinions of the Day.

Rangoon University Boycott.

The "Rangoon Times":—We urge most strongly upon the students to reconsider their attitude, which after all amounts to an endeavour to teach those who are teaching them. From every conceivable point of view this is fundamentally wrong. For some years past, strikes—mostly wholly indefensible and utterly puerille—have been the order of the day throughout the world. We are in full sympathy with a combination of those who are workers or students to obtain redress of wrongs by *legitimate* means, but strikes should be the very last resource and then only used when all efforts at arbitration or settlement have failed utterly. Strikes and boycotts are used much too freely these days and the time is not far off when those who employ these ill-advised methods without sufficient cause will awake to the fact that they are labouring under a totally mistaken impression of the power of a strike.

Strangely Undecided.

The "Servant":—In expressing an opinion on the merits of the non-cooperation movement, his lordship is strangely undecided; he merely says that "it is calculated to breed an atmosphere of distrust, misunderstanding, ill-will and hatred." Lord Sinha's language is so guarded that it is difficult to grasp whether he is condemning the innate tendencies of a movement like the one initiated by the Congress or is merely predicting the results expected from its impact with the prevailing environment. There is one other remark made by him which calls for comment. Referring to the boycott of the Legislative Councils by the Nationalist party, Lord Sinha said that he regretted that it had the effect of keeping good men out of the Councils. This is another confession about the candour of which there can be no doubt. We wonder with what feelings Lord Sinha's hosts heard these unpalatable truths, cloth ed in language which is direct, if not incisive.

Why Men Strike.

"New India":—Labour unrest all over the world has demanded the attention mostly of economists. A writer in the "American Journal of Sociology" considers this question from a different standpoint. He finds all work in the modern factory so specialised that the human elements in the worker are completely ignored. It is to a great extent true that money by itself is not as strong an incentive for work as it is supposed to be. Variety in work is certainly a factor of great power in reducing the weariness of the labourer. A direct result of "the conflict between unconvention al ways and fear of the results coupled with a distaste for conventional activity" is the laziness in the labourer of which many employers complain. Lord Haldane also thinks that for the ordinary man, material prosperity cannot be enough. Opportunities for broad, human intercourse, for the cultivation of and delight in beauty, play a part of no mean importance in improving the nature of the relations between the employers and their workmen.

India's Misfortune.

The "Independent":—India's misfortune has been her leaders. The Moderates left the Congress in sheer desperation, because Moderate leaders were overshadowed. The Nationalist leaders may be within the Congress, but instead of carrying on the programme, they indulge in futile discussion of details and aspects of methods and mannerisms. This is very sad, very distressing indeed. We know that these Nationalist leaders are not all of them of the Moderate mould—certainly not so in Bengal, where Mr. C. R. Das, for example, is one of the finest patriots, we have. We want the leaders to work the National movement with the same enthusiasm and determination as Mahatma Gandhi. This they cannot do so long as they persist in their present temper. We sincerely trust that Nagpur will heal the sore that Calcutta may have caused. We hope that Mahatma Gandhi himself will do his best to compose differences.

Philippines' Demand.

The "A. B. Patrika":—An American letter received by the last mail states that Issanro Gabaldon who has newly been elected Resident Commissioner from the Philippine Islands to the U. S. in accordance with instructions given to him by the people will demand immediate and full independence for the Islands. The Islands, it may be noted, have at present a civil government with a Legislature of two houses elected by the people. There is a Governor-General appointed by the President of U.S.A. who has the power of veto over the acts of the Legislature. The Philippine Islands have no delegate in the Congress, but they are permitted to send to Washington two Commissioners, who appear before the committees of Congress to represent the interests of the Islands. Mr. Gabaldon has been elected for a term of three years to serve in this capacity. He was formerly prominent in the Philippine government and was for several years a leading attorney in Manila, the capital of the Islands.

Sir J. J. School of Art
BOMBAY

Owing to the remarkably Large numbers who are visiting the School of Art Exhibition

The Mural Paintings

AND

OTHER EXHIBITS

Will remain open to the Public on Friday the 17th & Saturday the 18th Dec.

ADMISSION FREE

Hours: 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

"Our Contribution to Your Christmas Shopping"

BOMBAY'S
BIG BARGAIN SALE!

This advertisement is intended as a Personal invitation for you to come and see what we have provided for this Season.

Jewelery Department

Rings, Pendants, Necklaces, Watches, Brooches, Pins, etc. etc.

30 % off usual prices.

Tailoring Department

Shirts, Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Suitings, Boots and Shoes, Socks, Hats, Caps, etc. etc.

25 % off usual prices.

BIG, BRIGHT BARGAINS.

Sale Commences Saturday 18th December to 31st December.

ENTRANCE facing Appolo Bunder SALE open to All.

Vilcassim Bros
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL BUILDINGS
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS. BOMBAY.

ENTRANCE facing The TAJ. SALE open to All.

Sale Open to all. SALE Cash Sales Only.

AGENTS FOR THE

World's Best Motor Cycles

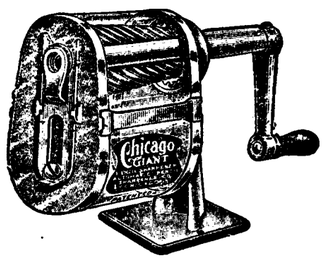
"MATCHLESS,"
"COVENTRY EAGLE"
"IVY" AND "DOT"

Deliveries from Stock

THE BOMBAY MOTOR SERVICE, LD.

14—19 PRINCESS STREET, Off Queen's Rd.

JUST IN HAND DIARIES FOR 1921 & X'MAS & NEW YEAR CARDS.



We request our kind patrons to pay us a visit, and inspect our new stock just received. Fancy note-papers and envelopes, boxes, and presentation goods' Notepnres, purses, Attach cases Leather goods, Fountain pens, Chicago Pencil Sharpners, in different styles.

Price Rs. 6-12-Each.

The Great India Stationery, Co.

365, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 5754.

THE FINEST FRENCH COGNAC

BRANDY.

COMANDON

WANTED SUB-AGENTS FOR PLACES UNREPRESENTED.

Apply Sole Agents:—

NOWROJEE ARDASEER & SONS

[22-24, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Clearance Sale Now On

AT

Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon,

BOOK-SELLER & PUBLISHER, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Sale of Books at greatly reduced prices to clear the surplus stock. Excellent opportunity to lovers of Books, Students and Libraries to choose from Valuable Books on Law, Medicine, Engineering, Science, Mathematics, Fiction, General Literature etc, etc.

11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Week days and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays—Specially for the visitors from the mofussil.

Fresh selection every Monday. Splendid opportunity for Book-Sellers to replenish their stock.

Christmas 1920

RATANSI KORJI & Co.

Prompt Attention for CHRISTMAS

Please Send Your Order for

TRAVELLING CASE

Containing 12 Boxes of Assorted DRY FRUITS for Rs. 25.

DRIED FRUITS MT.
25 JUMAMASJID
Tele: No. 2945.

ZANGI PEN.

ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-4. Calendar Clip complete As. 8. Spare Calendar As. 4.
Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2, Red, Green or Purple, As. 3.

You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen. Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent iridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady, smooth and easy writing. Never leaks or blots. Order to-day V. P., on 7 days' approval.
FACTORY SALES COMPANY (19), Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

LETTER FROM AMERICA.

The New President and Soviet Russia—H. G. Wells on Russian Affairs.—Tagore In America.—Tribute to Gandhi.

(FROM INDIA INFORMATION BUREAU.)

A thundering protest, an overwhelming repudiation, and an irrestible demand to change the administration in the nation's affairs—these things are recognised by editorial writers of all parties in the unprecendented victory of the Republican party after eight years of Democratic control. But when it comes to determining exactly what kind of administration is demanded, for the future, interpretations begin to diverge and conflict, even within the ranks of the Republicans themselves. To some the victory of the Republicans means "the triumph of nationalism and the death of the League of Nations," while others share the view that Harding's victory "assures and hastens our entrance into the League." Among all the paradoxes in American political life there has been no single issue that has brought forth such confusing opinion as the league of Nations. Listening first to the voice of the victors we hear the "Boston Transcrip" (Republican) say that "the plain people have cast off the yoke of one man Government and rejected the misty shadow of super-Government at Geneva." Through the veins of enthusiastic party members runs the sentiment that their victory means "America first, America free, America triumphant". To the "New York World" (Democratic) the "one thing that is apparent is that the country is highly resentful of all the economic reactions from the war and has visited its resentment on the party in power in the childlike belief that it can return to pre-war conditions through the medium of the ballot box".

Is it a New Era?

Will this change mean the beginning of a period of real patriotism and true national honor "Of course", says the "Freeman", a Liberal weekly, "the new administration like its predecessor will be as imperialistic, oppressive and privilege-serving as it dare be". This answer is the clue to the real social and economic problem confronting the American nation now. They cannot be solved with comfortable formula of old fashioned conservatism. "There is a restlessness and discontent", Otto H. Khan, a prominent financier writes, "The people's minds are aroused, searching and testing. They will not simply take our word for it that because a thing is so and always has been so, therefore, it is rightly ordained to be so and remains so. There are problems which unless they are solved or are at least greatly mitigated, are liable to lead to widespread feeling that there is no use in looking for relief and redress to the long established agencies, and that some radically novel or allegedly novel methods may be a means of attaining the greatest good for the greatest number. Indeed, nothing in history is more pathetic than the long record of instances when one or the other of the peopled of the world rejoicingly followed a new lead which it was promised and believed would bring it to freedom and plenty and happiness, and then, suddenly found itself instead on the old and all too well treadden lane which goes through suffering and turmoil to collapse and reaction".

The implication is that the Republican victory in America promises to make of this country another one of these historical examples.

Soviet Russia.

The usual flood of predictions of the imminent fall of the Soviet Government in Russia is again filling the American press. While Lloyd George is making and breaking parleys with the Bolshevik representatives in London on "trade with Russia without recognition," and American capitalist are engaged in leasing hundreds of thousands of square miles of land for exploitation, through agreements with the Bolshevik representatives, these predictions comes as an anomolous relief and a joke. Observers of the Bolshevik regime report that "the Soviet rule to-day is further from collapse than at any other time in three years". The correspondent of the "New York Globe" further testifies.

"Moreover, the moderate influences displayed at Moscow last year have given way this year under the pressure of continued Allied Intervention, and increasing radical tendencies. Whereas, last year the majority of the Soviet leaders believed that the crushing of General Denikin and Admiral Kolchak would end for ever foreign intervention and give Russia peace, most of the Bolshevist leaders now believe that the Allies, and especially France, will continue to support intervention indefinitely after General Wrangel's defeat. The Red army is an instrument of militarism and need not be underestimated. From a conversation with a Red army general the writer formed the conviction that the Soviet army is not disrupted but is capable of delivering heavy blows".

Mr. H. G. Wells on Russian Affairs.

To the list of observers and writers of Russian affairs of the present regime there is added the name of H. G. Wells, the English novelist. His impressions of Russia's condition are contained in a series of articles published in the "New York Times." Mr. Wells begins his analysis of the situation by saying:

"Our dominant impression of things Russian is an impression of a vast irreperable breakdown. The great monarchy that was here in 1914 and the administrative, social, financial, and comercial systems coingregated with it, have under the strains of six years of incessant war fallen down and smashed utterly. Never in all history has there been so great a debacle before. The fact of the revolution is to our mind altogether dwarfed by the fact of this downfall. By its own inherent rottenness and by the thrusts and strains of aggressive imperialism the Russian part of the old civilised world that existed before 1914 fell and is now gone. The peasant, who was the base of the old pyramid, remains upon the land, living very much as he has always lived. Everything else is broken down or is breaking down. Amid this vast disorganization an emergency government supported by a disciplined party of perhaps 150,000 adherents, the Communist party has taken control. It has at the price of much shooting suppressed brigandage, established a sort of order and security in exhausted towns and set up a crude rationing system. It is I would say, at once the only possible government in Russia at the present time. It is the only idea. It supplies the only solidarity left in Russia. But it is a secondary fact. The dominant fact for the Western reader, a threatening and disconcerted fact, is that a social and economic system very like our own and intimately connected with ours has crashed."

He describes Petrograd with its houses torn down, breadless, clothless, heatless with its inhabitants emaciated and the population decimated by nearly one half. With transportation crippled, with food shortage and clandestine profiteering of even what little there is, this once immense and beautiful city stands as proof to the depravity of the Czarist regime.

He says further. "I do not know far these disconnected details will suffice to give the Western reader an idea of what ordinary life in Petrograd is at present. And this spectacle of misery and ebbing energy is you will say, the result of Bolshevist rule. I do not believe it is. It was not Communism which built up these great impossible cities, but capitalism. It was not communism that plunged this huge creaking bankrupt empire into six years of exhausting war, it was European imperialism. Nor is it communism that has pestered this suffering and perhaps dying Russia with a series of subsidized raids, invasions and insurrections and inflicted upon it the atrocious blockade. The vindictive French creditor and the journalistic British are far more responsible for these deathbed miseries than any communist."

Rabindranath in America.

The poet Tagore has come again to American shores with a plan for securing support for his university at Belpur. He began the first of a series of lectures on November 10th in this city on the "Meeting of the East and the West." His speech in part was as follows:—

"Lately I went to visit the scenes that were the battlefields of France. They brought me a vision of a huge gaping mouth possessed by some monster with infinite power, but without reason or thought. It had a living body but no purpose to attract. A similar aspect comes to my mind when I think of the West with its disharmony. There is the obvious incompleteness of life's ideals. It kills the harvest of lives building a stone road for itself. But from the East and the West there can be cooperation. Our poets are their poets, and their poets are ours. Our intelligence can be used by them with benefit just as they can burn coal from our mines. The word of man is suffering because there is no balance in the relationship of nations. Such a balance must be struck by some emotional impulse.

To-day, because of contempt, the real East remains unexplored. Contempt is worse than ignorance. Contempt puts out the light, whereas ignorance is mere absence of light. The East awaits to be understood by the Western world. But it can only come by mutual respect. The world's strangling of the East will be an irreparable loss to the peace of the future. Do not send us machines to meet our men. Machine is machine and man is man and never the twain shall meet. Tell your poets to sing to you that the East and the West can meet, so that your reply may be heard by us."

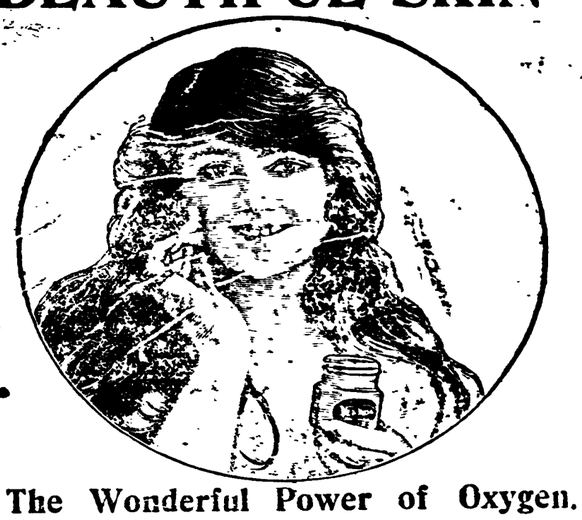
A Tribute to Mr. Gandhi.

In an interview with a New York newspaper correspondent Dr. Tegore dwelt upon another phase of the Indian problem, namely the struggle that is no going on as a protest the injustice of British rule in India. "The Non-Cooperation movement, "he said," is idealistic and I believe in the force of ideas and not in physical violence. I hope that future conflicts between human beings will not be on the plane of physical violence, but on the plane of ideas. Those who have no faith in ideas are ready to kill each other for its sake. The Non-Cooperation movement has in it the faith in ideas and not in violence. If it is possible for us to realise this movement in our national life, to introduce this bloodless warfare in the history of men, then I shall feel proud of my nation. The movement is sure of success if we have wise guidance. It is headed by M. K. Gandhi, whose strict life has made him venerated throughout India. So long as he guides India, I feel sure that this movement will remain pure and grow in strength. It is natural that we expect that the movement will meet with violence by the ruling power at some time or other. But the idea of resistance will have been tried before this happens. The thought of it will have been tried and if we can stand firm in our faith then we shall win over those who use brute force. Now and the immediate future will be a terrible trial for India. Because physical force has assumed such tremendous proportions now, and it has the power to cause such widespread havoc and misery that it will require all our moral force and strength of spirit to withstand it, and to pass through the great suffering which is sure to come to us.

Dr. Tagore is planning a very vigorous appeal to American educational groups for support in his project of establishing the university at Bolpur, and of gaining for it the full hearted sympathy and Cooperation of the West.

A

BEAUTIFUL SKIN



The Wonderful Power of Oxygen.

ALL ladies long for a creamy soft skin—the skin that is lovely to touch and never seems to grow hard and wrinkled. The surest way to realise this wish is to use Ven-Yusa Cream regularly in the toilet.

Ven-Yusa contains oxygen, and acts beneath as well as on the surface. It stimulates and brings out the natural colour tones of the complexion, producing a beautiful, smooth, soft, and youthful appearance.

Begin using Ven-Yusa to-day. It is the only Oxygen Face Cream, and specially prepared to protect the skin from the ill effects of excessive heat. Ven-Yusa is

NON-GREASY.

VEN-YUSA
The Oxygen Face Cream

R. 1 per jar of Chemists, Bazaars and Perfumers, or by Post from The Ven-Yusa Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; Messrs. Kemp & Co., Bombay; E. Brohier & Co., Karachi; E. M. de Souza, Rangoon; or The Colombo Apothecaries Co., Colombo.

ZARZINA

Indian Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works

An ideal combination of Sarsaparilla with Gold. The best remedy for all sorts of impurities in the blood.

Stockists:—PHILLIPS & Co., FORT.
Sole Agents:—THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL & SURGICAL STORES.
9, Bank Street, Fort.

A wonderful body builder for children

ESCA SYRUP

IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR

Weak Chests
Coughs
Colds
Bronchitis
Consumption
Spitting of Blood.

If you have had Influenza, Fever or Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot buy anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one teaspoonful.

Sold by all Chemists everywhere

Wholesale:—

MARTIN & HARRIS,

Victoria Buildings, 119, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

"For the Blood is the Life."—Pure Blood brings perfect Health of body and mind—Impure Blood poisons the whole system.

Your Blood is Calling for Help

WHEN You are suffering the aches and pains of *Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings.*

WHEN You have that constant itching and inflammation of *Piles* and *Fistula.*

WHEN You are troubled with *Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores, or Eruptions, continually bursting through the skin.*

WHEN You are in the grip of *Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.*

TAKE
Clarke's Blood Mixture
AND BE CURED

Stop wasting precious time and money on messy ointments and lotions which at best can but give temporary relief. The trouble lies deeper. It is your blood that is calling for help—help to fight and be rid of the poisonous, clogging impurities which are sapping your Health and Vitality, and causing you such endless suffering and torture. Now to render the blood clean and pure you cannot do better than take Clarke's Blood Mixture. This famous medicine of over 50 years' standing is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome and expel the impurities, that is why thousands of truly great cures stand to its credit. Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take, and free from anything injurious even to the most delicate. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. Atherton & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

"Everybody's Blood Purifier."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 09 April, 2017

STANDARD COLOR WORKS, Inc.,

Home Office :
55, Liberty Street,
NEW YORK.

Telegraphic Addresses
"STANCOLORS," NEW YORK.

Works :
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Important announcement to Mill Owners and Color Merchants

Mr. L. LEVINSON,

President of the above corporation is now in **BOMBAY**

AT THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

and expects to be in India for a fortnight. He will be pleased to have inquirie from interested parties for

CONGO RED . . . . .

BENZOPURPURINE . . . . .

SULPHUR NAVY BLUE, etc. etc.

which are specialities of
Works and also all other colours

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by Marmaduke Pickthall, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.